

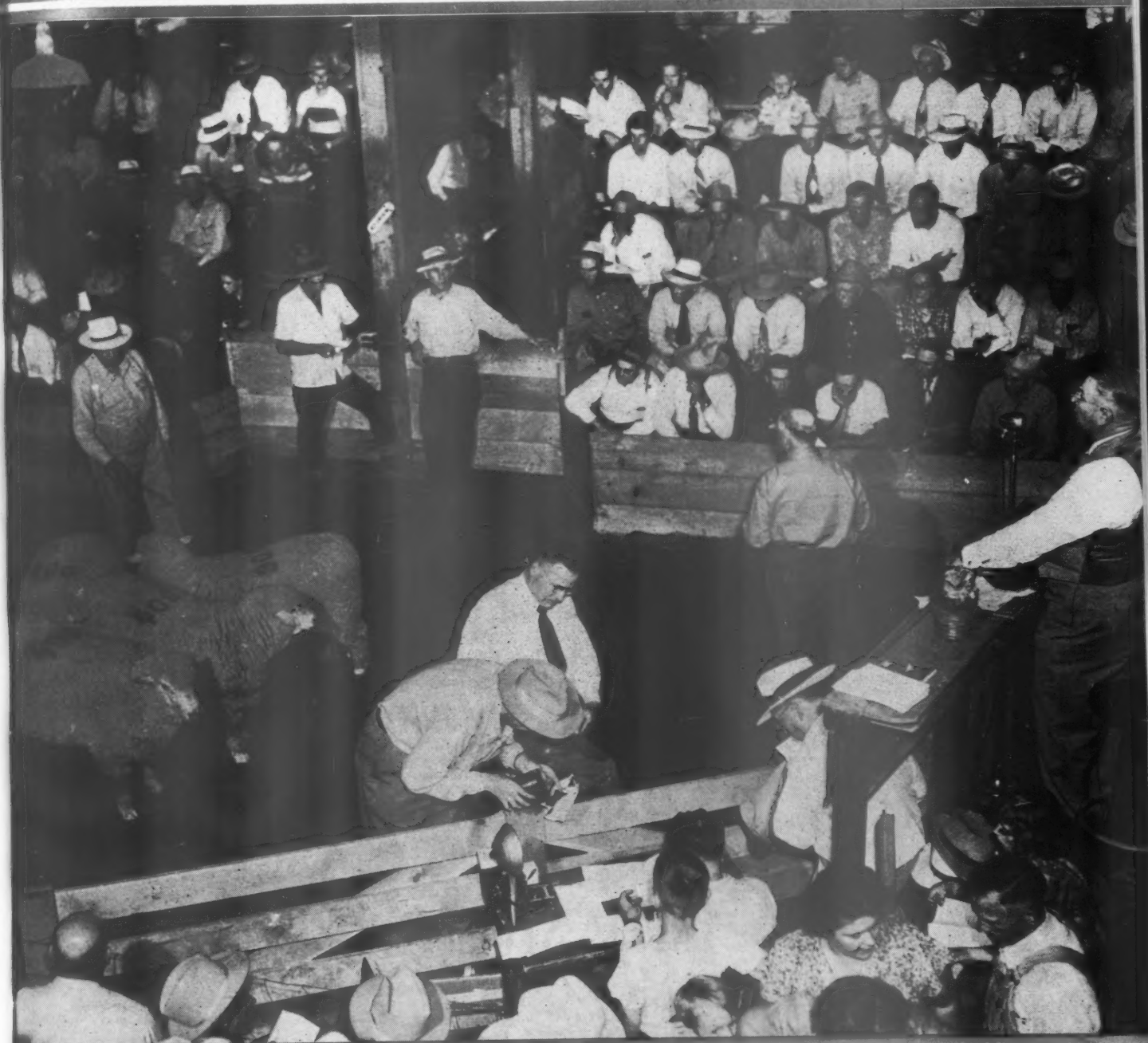
# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XLI

AUGUST, 1951

Number 8

STATE HERDING



*You're Invited to the 36th National Ram Sale... August 20-21, 1951*

Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah

Under the Management of the National Wool Growers Association



# T H E R E I S A W A Y

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# Briefly Speaking

## What Is the Value of a Good Ram?

THIS is the theme of our special ram sale edition. Assistant Secretary Marsh, covering as much as possible of the area from which entries to the National Ram Sale come, tells in his usually good style what the consignors themselves are striving for in their production efforts and in order to introduce to the industry as a whole these men who contribute so much to the improvement of the various sheep breeds, Mr. Marsh took pictures of them in ranch attire. A list of their entries in the National Ram Sale is, as usual, also included in this issue.

Then we gathered some observations on the value of a good ram in our "quiz" for the month. They all point to a general understanding of the important part a good ram plays in sheep husbandry.

## Washington Report

The editorial page this month is used by Secretary Jones to cover recent developments in price control legislation, appropriations to meet the emergency scabies situation and for the cooperative work fund of the Forest Service, the lamb ceiling order, the organization of a Raw Wool Advisory Committee, and other matters as he found them in Washington as of July 23rd.

## Dr. Nordby's Article

Any article by Dr. Julius E. Nordby, Director of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, is always worthy of close consideration. His discussion of "Some Problems in Meat and Wool Improvement Balance" this month is of particular interest and value at this time. While Dr. Nordby emphasizes the grower's control over many of the factors that contribute to improvement in production, he points out some of the complicating elements, such as range environment, over which the producer has but little control and which make the task difficult.

Of special significance are his observations on just how far attempts to modify the wool fiber may or may not be successfully incorporated into sheepmen's operations. In this connection he cites the fact that exceptional crimp may be achieved at less cost by feeding a little copper than by the more expensive process of selection. Dr. Nordby emphasizes the need for the information that current research studies on wool fiber will develop so that the producer may properly adjust his efforts along the desired line of change.

## Peru's Sheep Industry

Mr. Leo Pfister, Node, Wyoming, who spent the first three months of this year in South America, gives some interesting facts about Peru's sheep industry, as he saw it, in the first of a series of three articles.

## State Presidents' Forum

The top officials of a majority of the State associations affiliated with the National, add much to the value of this month's Wool Grower by their sound observations on national and local problems of the industry. It is of particular importance at this time to know the thinking of leaders of the sheepmen's organization.

## The Australian Point of View

Colin Webb, our regular correspondent in Australia, reveals that while Australian growers appreciate the need for a close relationship between their country and the U.S.A., they are greatly disturbed about our country's wool allocation proposal. They do not want to see their auction system disrupted and hope for an adjustment that will be satisfactory to both countries. Biggest upset in Australian show rings occurred last month at the Sydney show when a ram from an unknown stud walked off with the coveted grand championship award.





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## NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah



## RAMBOUILLET MEETING

The 63rd annual meeting of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association is to be held at the Hotel Utah at 8:30 p.m. on August 20th, the opening day of the National Ram Sale. Officers to be elected at the meeting include president and vice president, directors of Districts No. 2 and No. 5. The officers whose terms expire are: Leo Richardson of Iraan, Texas, president; Adin Nielson, Ephraim, Utah, vice president; Clyde Thate of Burkett, Texas, director of District No. 2 and Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana, director of District No. 5. On account of the marked increase of interest in the Rambouillet breed and association affairs, a good turn out for the meeting is expected.

—Jack B. Taylor, Secretary

## BIG SEASON FOR TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS

The current season for tropical worsted suits is "one of the best in history" despite a general slump in men's apparel and public clamor over high prices of all consumer goods, according to the nation's top clothing manufacturers.

## LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION, INC.

The National Livestock Loss Prevention Board and the National Livestock Sanitary Committee have consolidated into one organization — Livestock Conservation, Inc. Present officers are Thomas E. Wilson, Chairman of the Board, Wilson and Company, president; W. A. Netsch, Vice President of Armour and Company and George F. Silknitter, President of Sioux City Stockyards Company, vice presidents; W. A. Young, Managing Director, Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society, secretary; and Fred H. Hatch, President, Chicago Livestock Exchange, treasurer. J. R. Pickard is general manager of Livestock Conservation, Inc., with headquarters at 404 Exchange Building, Chicago Union Stockyards, Chicago. A 45-man board of directors representing all parts of the industry is provided for in the new organization.

The National Wool Grower



## SUFFOLK BREEDERS TO MEET

The annual dinner meeting of the American Suffolk Sheep Society will be held Monday, August 20th at 7:30 PM at the Newhouse Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah.

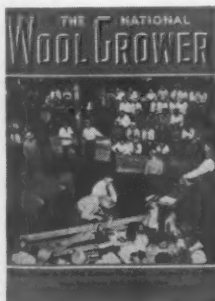
## BIGGEST SHEARING CONTRACTORS

The largest sheep shearing contractors in the world, Grazcos Cooperative, Ltd., of Sydney, Australia, clip 8 million sheep a year. They maintain a card index tabulation of the ability of every shearer, wool classer, shed hand and cook who has ever worked for them.

## TURKEY AND GREECE LOOK TO THEIR FLOCKS

Sheep flocks in Greece, neglected during the war, show marked improvement and well increased numbers, according to Ewen Waterman, Australian member of the International Wool Secretariat and member of the Board of Directors of the Wool Bureau, Inc. Mr. Waterman, who has recently made a wool survey in Greece and Turkey, also said there was evidence of determined efforts in the latter country to build up a sheep industry. It was estimated that wool produced in Turkey could be doubled within a few years, particularly with greater attention to pastures and the reduction of sheep pests.

## OUR COVER



We are using on our cover this month a section of the auction ring in the 1950 National Ram Sale to announce the 36th annual recurrence of this great event in sheep circles. A Tom Bell pen of Panamas holds the center of the stage, with Colonel E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho (on the stand) and Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho, founder of the sale (with his back to the camera) catching the bids. In the foreground are Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh and F. M. Austin of Salt Lake City, ring assistant.

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

J. M. JONES

EDITORS

IRENE YOUNG

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$8.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# The Washington Report

JULY 23, 1951

THE extension of the Defense Production Act is now ready for the Senate-House Conference committee which will start work on it July 25th. The House passed its form of the act on Friday, July 20th. The Senate acted on June 28th.

Both the House and Senate versions retain Title IV providing for price controls. Both measures, however:

(1) Banned livestock slaughter quotas. (So if not too much harm is done before July 31st, producers will not have to worry about this item after that.)

(2) Price rollbacks are prohibited. The limitations put on ceiling prices that may be placed on agricultural commodities are not the same in the two versions of the extension. The Senate bill bars any ceiling prices which are below either the "price just before establishment of such ceiling or the price prevailing between January 25th through February 24, 1951." The House ruled that "no ceilings shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below 90 percent of the price received (by grade) by producers on May 19, 1951 as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture." The Senate version is stronger. However, if we can retain either of the limitations in the extension as it is finally enacted, the outlook will not be too dark.

Subsidies on all kinds of agricultural commodities are out; "fair prices at the market place" is the slogan.

An important amendment introduced by Congressman D'Ewart of Montana is contained in the House measure. It provides that "no purchase or commitment to purchase any agricultural commodity shall be made calling for delivery more than one year after the expiration of this act." The purpose of this amendment, frankly, is to prevent complete government control of all wool (domestic and foreign) and allocation of wool through the International Wool Conference Committee. It is our feeling that Australia will not enter into allocation contracts for a short period of a year or two. (A rumor is current that the United States wants 25 percent of the wool clip of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa allocated for defense needs of the U. S. Reports coming from Australia indicate that the growers there are not favorable to the proposal; they do not want to give up their auction system of selling wool.)

## AUGUST MEETINGS

★

### COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS American Wool Council

Wednesday, Aug. 22nd, 8:30 a.m.

★

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE National Wool Growers Association

Wednesday, Aug. 22nd, 2:00 p.m.  
Thursday, August 23rd, All Day.

★

All meetings will be held at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Senate version of the extension contains a provision that "no ceilings shall be established or maintained on products resulting from the processing of cattle and calves, lambs and sheep, and hogs, the processing of each species being separately considered, which do not allow for a

## FINAL ACTION ON D. P. ACT

1. House version prohibiting price rollbacks on agricultural commodities to less than 90 percent of prices prevailing May 19, 1951, approved.

2. Packer amendment to assure a reasonable profit on each species of livestock slaughtered stricken from final bill.

3. Livestock slaughter quota limitations prohibited.

Immediately following the adoption by the conferees of the prohibition of slaughter quotas, Senator Capehart (R. Ind.) and Congressman Keating (R. N. Y.) introduced bills to restore the power to OPS to establish livestock slaughter quotas. The action of Senator Capehart in introducing this legislation is not in accordance with his past expressed attitude, because on June 27 (Congressional Record, page 7465) he voted for the prohibition of quotas. The actions of someone besides Michael DiSalle have changed his mind. This is unfortunate for the livestock industry, because actually the only purpose of the quota limitation was to break the price of livestock and leave them without a "home."

reasonable margin of profit to each segment of the processing industry as a group on each such species." Since the House rejected this proposal, the conference committee will have to pass on it.

The life of Title IV prescribed by the Senate version is eight months; by the House, one year.

It seems certain that the President will not veto the bill. It is still all politics and "everything for everybody." So watch for price ceilings across the board shortly after the conference report on the extension of the Defense Production Act is accepted by both Houses.

## LAMB CEILINGS

The ceiling price order on lamb has been written. I had quite a talk with John McGee (Philadelphia broker) who with Mr. Reardon (former Armour man from New York) is in charge of the lamb order. They indicated they will call in an advisory committee in two or three weeks (that means after the new law goes into effect). They would not give me the names of the committee but I know they are considering W. H. Steiwer, G. N. Winder and Ray Willoughby for our group; J. C. Petersen and Bill Farr for the feeders; Garland Russell and Garvey Hayden for the large packers; a small packer and a New York wholesaler, a Mr. Harris; I think. You understand that we were not asked to submit names for this committee. The OPS makes up its own list.

A cursory observation (and that's all I got) indicated that Denver will be the basing point (there will be no zones as in the old OPA schedule) and the ceilings will be on a dressed lamb basis with a 15 percent differential for shrink, etc., for the East Coast out of Denver and the actual freight added. In other words, it would be Denver base price plus \$3.50 per hundred to New York, and the Denver base price plus \$2.40 per hundred to the West Coast. No compliance will be required of packers when buying live lambs. This information, of course, is only tentative; it covers the thinking of the OPS when I talked with Messrs. McGee and Reardon.

## WOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The OPS is establishing a Raw Wool Advisory Committee—at last. As I under-



# Our Objective . . . Increased Production

By **PRESIDENT W. H. STEIWER**

**W**E have told our friends in the Congress that we could and would increase the production of lambs and wool if we were not too badly hampered by governmental restrictions and controls. While we will still have to contend with controls which we do not like and think are wholly unnecessary, Congress has modified some of the more objectionable features in the law and we should be able now to face the future with considerably more confidence than we did six months ago.

While the President was urging that the economy of the country be further hamstrung by tighter controls and restrictions and while high Government officials were warning our representatives in Congress that we could not combat inflation without controls, the old law of supply and demand was at work—independently of the action of any governmental agency—and many prices receded. While the OPS was working feverishly to place ceilings on everything, prices tumbled. One of the commodities to take the biggest tumble was wool, and of course lamb prices followed.

I think we can all agree that the price of wool had reached a dangerously high figure, high enough to give hope to the synthetic fiber manufacturers. We can also now agree that it has temporarily slid to a ridiculously low price, and while it has shown some indications of recovery, we can now hardly expect a resumption of an active market at least until the early fall. Statistically, wool is in a good strong position the world over, and when buying is resumed we should see rising prices, and the temporary setback certainly should not deter us from our increased production program.

One of the first things we think about for our breeding program for another year is the selection of a good set of rams. I believe that our ram sales, both local and National, have been one of the greatest influences we have had in the sheep business toward greater weights in lambs and better quality in wool. These sales attract the best breeders in the country as well as the most farsighted buyers. They also afford the members of the sheep industry an opportunity to get together and exchange views and ideas. The purchase of your rams at your state or National Ram Sale is assurance that you will get the best that are available and one sure-fire way to increase your next season's output and profit.

stand it there will be two advisory committees: one composed of growers, including feeders, producers of pulled wool, and another of wool dealers. The OPS has worked up its own list including the following names for the Raw Wool Advisory Committee: W. H. Steiwer, Frank Roddie (Texas), Robert Dailey (South Dakota), Floyd Lee (New Mexico), J. C. Petersen (Iowa), Paul Blood (Nebraska), R. M. Aschma (Ohio), A. J. Blakely (Iowa), David C. Bradfutte (Ohio), C. W. Butts (North Dakota), John Dangberg (Nevada), Fred T. Earwood (Texas), Horace K. Fawcett (Texas), Frank Lebus (Kentucky), Gavin McKerro (Wisconsin), Sylvan Pauly (Montana), Charles Redd (Utah), C. B. Wardlaw (Texas), and G. N. Winder, (Colorado).

From this list it is expected that some 12 to 15 will be selected to serve.

Here again it should be understood that we were not asked to submit names for the membership of this committee.

## AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

It was to make our presentation before the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations on July 12th in connection with the scabies emergency fund for the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the cooperative work fund of the Forest Service that I flew back to Washington on the 10th. The committee's reception was very friendly. As a result, the \$700,000 for the cooperative work of the Forest Service, stricken from the House bill, has been reinstated by the Senate Appropriation Committee.

The emergency scabies appropriation request did not achieve as much as we

had hoped. Only \$50,000 was appropriated by the Senate Committee. We had requested between \$300,000 and \$350,000. Members of the committee I could reach today, stated that we were very fortunate in getting this amount under the economy drive now "obstensibly" going on in Congress and the fact that the Bureau of the Budget had not had the consideration of the item. In other words, we were late getting started. However, every effort should be made to have the \$50,000 retained by the conference committee handling the agricultural appropriations for the current fiscal year. This applies also to the cooperative work fund for the Forest Service. Then, so far as the emergency scabies fund is concerned, now is a good time to work on 1953 budget matters, because they are in the mill at the moment.

## EXTENSION OF TIME FOR BASQUES

The McCarran bill (S. 1696) to extend the time for Basque herders to enter the United States, which passed the Senate in June, was objected to when it came up on the consent calendar in the House on July 10th. I think it is going to be possible, however, to clear up this objection, which was made by Congressman Wier of Minnesota. It may not be too long before that bill becomes law.

The Hunt Bill (S. 1217) which would increase the number of Basque herders who may enter above the regular immigration quota from 250 to 550 has not received a favorable report from the Attorney General, so it is stymied.

## CAPITAL GAINS

Rad Hall of the American National, Steve Hart, attorney for the National Livestock Tax Committee, and I spent two days going over the position of the capital gains affecting livestock. As you know, thanks to Congressmen Granger (Utah) and Curtis (Nebraska) our amendment is in the House bill. Since its passage in the House, the Internal Revenue Bureau has come out with a new ruling that necessitates the closing of some more loopholes. Therefore, Mr. Hart will appear before the Senate Finance Committee asking for some additional language. The situation looks all right, but it will be September or October before we know the final outcome.

It has been terrifically hot here in Washington and I am trying now to finish up the work needing attention at this time, so that I may return home on the 27th.

—J. M. (Casey) Jones

# The Synthetic Affair

MEMBERS of the National Wool Growers Association have been alerted to the serious threat to the wool industry of this country by a proposal of the Office of Price Stabilization to advance the production of synthetic fiber to be used as substitutes for wool by putting a tax amortization plan into effect for chemical corporations producing such fiber.

To strike a death-dealing blow to the sheep industry of the United States is apparently the intent of Eric Johnston, chief of the Economic Stabilization Agency, if his attitude is correctly interpreted by the New York Times of July 4th which carries the following story:

## *Production of Substitute for Wool For Military Uniforms Under Way*

**Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilizer, Sees  
End of Price Squeeze in New Material,  
Found Equal to Natural Fibre**

WASHINGTON, July 3—Use of a wool "substitute" claimed to have all the properties of the natural fiber and to be better than regular wool in many ways has been approved by the Department of Defense for military uses.

Eric Johnston, chief of the Economic Stabilization Agency, disclosed today that his agency had sought adoption of the synthetic product as a means of bringing down the price of natural wool. He said the new product would be used in proportions of 20 to 30 percent in mixtures of natural wool for uniforms and for other uses of the military.

"Wool is one of the raw materials on which prices have been rising steadily ever since Korea," Mr. Johnston said. "It was necessary to find some means of halting the advance and this substitute, because it appears to be just as good as regular wool under supervised tests, should do the trick."

So far only pilot plants are producing the new product, but Mr. Johnston has recommended that an extensive tax amortization plan be instituted by the Government to encourage the building of mills large enough to turn out the fabric on a mass production basis. Under the Defense Production

Act the Government has been authorized to certify for quick tax amortization building and plant expansion undertaken to help in defense production.

The Economic Stabilizer is known to feel that within a period of years the synthetic wool will do to natural wool what nylon did to silk.

Government officials for some time have been protesting to Australia, major source of American wool, that prices on the natural product were too high. They have asked that the Government there fix export price ceilings on the commodity as we have done on exports of our products, in order to protect friendly nations from price gouging by producers.

Australian officials have expressed sympathy with the American viewpoint but have insisted that the imposition of price controls on wool exports would prove impractical.

According to American officials, wool prices were around \$1 a pound early last year but after the outbreak of fighting in Korea a steady rise began that carried them well above \$3 at one time. There has been a slight recession but prices still hover about the \$3 mark and Australian traders have predicted that quotations would go to \$4 this fall.

Both President W. H. Steiwer of the National Wool Growers Association and President Harry J. Devereaux of the American Wool Council, Inc., have suggested to Mr. Johnston that he get the facts before making such statements as appeared in the New York Times.

## **President Steiwer's Letter**

On July 10th President Steiwer wrote to Mr. Johnston as follows:

"It is with considerable concern that I read of your statement before the Senate Finance Committee as reported in the Wall Street Journal to the effect that 'the Government soon may give some direct assistance to speed production of synthetic wool' and that 'official interest in synthetic wool in the U. S. is partly responsible for recent declines in raw wool prices.' In press items in other papers you are quoted regarding the existence of a 'synthetic wool' equal to or superior to wool and that it is necessary that its production be promoted to succeed wool.

"I wonder, Mr. Johnston, if you have the actual facts about this wonderful new fiber which you call 'synthetic wool.' It is my understanding that the DuPont Company manufacture fibers known as Orlon and Dacron for which they claim some qualities somewhat similar to wool, but even they who produce these admit that their products are still in an experimental stage and do not claim that they are comparable to wool in its ability to protect and to wear. Do you propose that our Government give direct assistance to the DuPonts in the production of these synthetic fibers? You are aware, of course, that the wool market has declined a full 50 percent from the high point reached two or three months past. I have read everything I could on the reason for this sharp decline but nowhere have I seen mentioned as one of the causes 'official interest in synthetic wool in the U. S.' The real reasons for the present depressed wool prices seem to me to be quite obvious. Manufacturers and dealers overbought on wool due to war hysteria and exaggerated official statements of wool requirements for defense. For the same reasons retailers and wholesalers overstocked. If there really had been a world wool shortage as you apparently believe, this overbuying and overstocking could not have occurred and there would have been no price decline in the price of raw wool.

"You, of course, know that from 1942 to 1950, due to unfavorable prices and governmental controls, there occurred in this country a 45 percent decline in sheep numbers and that from January 1, 1950 to January 1, 1951 due to the anticipation of favorable prices there was an increase in stock sheep of four percent. Perhaps you do not know sheep raisers in general and the National Wool Growers Association in particular foresaw some two years ago or more that there was a need for more sheep in this country and took definite steps to encourage the production of sheep. Perhaps you do not also know that the National Wool Growers Association has a positive program to increase sheep production which will not only improve our wool supply but will also add meat to our national diet. We would be glad to present this program to you in a personal interview or in any manner you might choose, in case you are interested. We believe that we can produce more wool and meat if given only a reasonable

\*Dacron and Orlon acrylic fibers are now being used in blends with wool in the manufacture of fabrics for the Army.

chance for a profit, and do not think that we need any special tax advantages to accomplish this purpose. However, I believe you can see that it is quite discouraging to a sheep raiser who should be laying his plans for increased production in 1952 and after to read in the paper that a high Government official is planning to give direct assistance to producers of a competitive product even though it is admittedly inferior.

"If you have been quoted correctly I trust that you will give careful consideration to this matter before taking any action which might tend to further decrease our sheep numbers, the maintenance of which is of vital importance to this country and particularly the Western States."

### President Devereaux's Telegram

Charging Mr. Johnston with making a "rash and incorrect statement," President Devereaux in his telegram of July 9th said:

"Your rash and incorrect statements regarding the existence of a 'synthetic wool' equal to or superior to wool and the necessity of promoting its production to succeed wool, as reported in The New York Times on July Fourth, do a grave disservice to the entire wool-growing and wool textile industries of the country.

"Even the most optimistic producer of synthetic fibers will admit freely that to date no synthetic fiber has yet been produced which is comparable to wool in its exclusive qualities of protection, wear and service.

"Your conclusion as reported in The New York Times that 'synthetic wool' will do to wool what nylon did to silk is apparently based on self-interested advice from someone or on your own lack of knowledge of the basic facts regarding the great wool fiber industries.

"This entirely unsupported prediction attacks the stability of a basic agricultural industry which is a most important integer in the economy of fourteen Western States that must depend upon the profitable use of their range lands for their very existence. It is a direct threat also to the great American wool textile industry, employing some 165,000 persons with a fabric output approximating a billion and a quarter dollars annually.

"Your further reported statement that 'wool is one of the raw materials on which prices have been rising steadily since Korea,' is incorrect. World wool prices advanced abnormally after the outbreak of the Korean War due almost entirely to the exaggerated statements of future wool requirements by our defense authorities.

"These statements set off a world spree of wool speculation which collapsed immediately after our defense authorities announced they would not pursue the reckless course of duplicate stockpiling and material buying which they were announcing continuously and independently. While you are apparently unaware of the fact, world wool prices have fallen spectacularly for the past several months and are now 50 percent below peak prices.

"With respect to the exaggerated predictions of a world wool shortage, the world wool clip for 1951-52 will equal the largest wool clip ever produced, and will be greater next year. Even allowing for 275 million pounds of clean wool for military purposes, world wool supply for the coming year promises to equal demand.

"No one can object to your forwarding the success of any raw materials you believe will help our national defense. As Economic Stabilizer of the nation in a time of grave national

danger, however, we feel strongly that you should know your facts when you urge that the taxpaying public be obliged to finance the attempted destruction of a great essential agricultural industry, and the largest wool-consuming textile industry in the world.

"The synthetic fibers with which you would replace these basic industries are so totally inferior to wool in essential qualities that there is no basis of comparison. Further, although I have made diligent inquiry I can find no record of any tests which have proven that any wool military fabrics have been improved by 20 to 30 percent adulteration. Nor do I find any record of any such fabrics in production.

"This telegram is sent on behalf of American wool growers, wool textile manufacturers and other wool interests who are members of the American Wool Council."

Many others have also expressed strong opposition to the OPS proposal. Noted were: Senator J. C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming; the Western Wool Handlers Association, Sylvan J. Stroock of S. Stroock and Company, Inc.

### Defense Mobilizer Wilson's Comments

While 100 percent accelerated tax amortization will not be granted any producer of synthetic wool substitutes, Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, according to press statements, has said that consideration was being given to "granting such producers some sort of amortization speedup." It is believed that something between 60 and 80 percent is what the ODM has in mind, although that is just conjecture.

This amortization power is contained in the original Defense Production Act but since Congress has been critical, its use has been slowed up somewhat. However, in his second quarterly report to the President, issued July 1, 1951, Mr. Wilson said: "Several new plants are being planned for the production of synthetic fibers to be used as substitutes or extenders for wool. When these plants are completed and in full operation they should provide the equivalent of 225 million pounds per year of wool. This will go far towards reducing the world wool shortage and will make it easier to provide fabrics for our soldiers and civilians."

Mr. Wilson is reported as pointing out that since the Defense Department has contracted with manufacturers for increased amounts of synthetic fibers — no doubt referring to the use of blended fabrics by the Army—little incentive is needed for producers of such fibers.

### Johnston's Statement to O'Mahoney

Senator J. C. O'Mahoney, on July 27th, following a press statement that the Government would certify a "program for production of a wool substitute" the week of July 30th, said Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston had reaffirmed a previous denial of such a Government program. Mr. Johnston, however, told the Senator that one amortization certificate amounting to \$25,800,000 had been issued two months ago to the Chemstrand Corporation for the manufacture of a fiber called a wool extender; also that a certificate had been approved for the same company in the amount of \$88,500,000 for the manufacture of nylon but asserted that such production had nothing to do with apparel fabrics. Mr. Johnston assured Senator O'Mahoney that the defense officials had no intention of bringing any pressure for action upon any of the numerous applications on file with the National Production Authority from chemical corporations for amortization certificates to aid in the production of synthetic fibers to be used as substitutes for wool.



# State Presidents' Forum



**FRANK RODDIE**  
President

Texas Sheep and Goat  
Raisers Association

July 14, 1951

**W**E are still having extremely dry and hot weather. Even the country to the east of San Angelo that received good rains earlier is now suffering. Grass has burned badly there. West of San Angelo and the Ozona-Del Rio country is in the worst shape. Feeding in some of those areas has not stopped this year.

The weather is even making itself felt in lamb and buck prices. The ram sale in San Angelo this week was not so good as the one last year even though the champion ram and the average for the stud rams set a new record. Ranchmen just don't know whether they will have sufficient ewes this fall to justify purchase of more rams or not.

The lamb market went off pretty bad this week. Dry weather is forcing many ranchmen to start shipping.



**DAVID LITTLE**  
President

Idaho Wool Growers  
Association

July 17, 1951

**W**HEN wool prices took a sharp rise last winter press comment after comment heralded it to the world. It's headlines, if startling. We might applaud that idea of news casting if the press would now give us the same space reporting that prices for wool are down about 50 percent, and the market has been dormant on pelts and wool for about two months. High OPS officials still are talking about the high point reached in wool prices; even they have not seen present price or market reports.

Prices for lambs have been greatly affected by this sharp drop in pelt values. We must not lose sight of the significance that wool and pelt prices play in setting values for our fat lambs. It is a factor and presently is reflecting possibly as much as \$3.75 decline in lamb prices from the earlier levels. Many of us might not argue much in taking less for our crop, if on the other hand, we had any assurance

our day-to-day increasing costs could be checked and rolled back.

Our National Association is rendering a service in sponsoring the National Ram Sale. It was our Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, when secretary of the National Association who got this event started. Through the years, 36, it has provided a great array of top breeding rams. Idaho breeders have supplied a high percentage of rams sold at this event. They have contributed a goodly number of superior type rams and we hope they continue to excel. This is our National Ram Sale, sponsored by the industry—let us guard its welfare most jealously.



**MILTON MERCER**  
President

Washington Wool Growers  
Association

July 17, 1951

**W**HEN the wool market opens up will we be talking about ceiling prices or floor prices? Personally I hope it will be neither.

I am not too excited about Eric Johnston's wool "substitute." If it proves to be good enough and cheap enough, it will no doubt have an effect on our markets. We should be careful to not let our costs go up to where we have to have this year's peak wool prices to stay in business.

However, I have a hunch that the United States will go right ahead consuming all the wool we can produce. I still believe that "as long as babies are born naked we will need lots of wool."



**ANGUS MCINTOSH**  
President

Colorado Wool Growers  
Association

July 17, 1951

**B**EFORE this issue is in the mail, we will have had the Quarterly Board of Directors' meeting of the Colorado Wool Growers Association in Durango. This meeting was arranged for Saturday, the 21st of July and, as always, it is expected to be an important meeting. The problems of the sheepman seem to multiply as our civilization grows more complex. We are looking forward to having "Casey" Jones

attend our meeting and give us the latest report on what is happening in Washington. Other items on the agenda include a sheep scabies report and a predatory animal report. Groundwork will probably be laid for additional legislation necessary for predatory animal control in Colorado. We have been losing far too many sheep to bear and corrective measures must be taken.

It would appear that the pressure brought on Congress may be having some effect. We wish to extend our congratulations to everyone who took the time to write his congressmen in this regard and we wish to remind them that the time to relax is still far away. We need some good businessmen in our Government and the only way to get them there is to keep hammering at our Congress.

A good bit of Colorado is still in the clutches of dry weather. The San Luis Valley and the southern half of the Western Slope are not in good condition at all and the moisture that has fallen on the Eastern Slope is very patchy.

The last two weeks have seen sporadic outbreaks of lamb contracting, mostly in the neighborhood of 32 cents.



**JOSEPH RUSS, JR.**  
President

California Wool Growers  
Association

July 16, 1951

**C**ALIFORNIA has had an unusually successful season during the fall, winter and spring of 1950-51.

Lambing for 1951 commenced in September of 1950 in the San Joaquin Valley and the Solano section of the Sacramento Valley, the two major valleys of the State and also the two major sheep raising sections.

Lambing continued without interruption during October, November, December, January, February, March and April depending on that portion of California where the sheepman carried on his operations.

Likewise, shearing started in November and December in the Imperial Valley where there were some 200,000 lambs on green alfalfa pasture. Ewes shipped into that valley were shorn in December, January and February.

Shearing of the major portion of the

California wool clip commences in late February or early March and is largely completed by the first of June, although in the North Coast section of the State, it continues through the balance of June and up to the middle of July, where it is completed in Humboldt County along the Coast.

By that time shearing of lambs going on feed has long been under way in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, with fall shearing commencing in early August in the central portion of the State. Some fall shearing continues into October.

Lambs right now (July 16) are being marketed in volume at the South San Francisco Union Stockyards and have been going in that direction for the past month or more and will continue until early August in considerable numbers. The supply at South San Francisco is derived mostly from California, although from now on perhaps from one quarter to one third will come from Oregon.

Lamb prices have decreased rather rapidly in the past month, from around 36¢ cents per pound at South San Francisco until today 31 cents is being offered for full wool spring lambs.



**GERALD E. STANFIELD**  
President  
Oregon Wool Growers  
Association  
July 19, 1951

**T**HE "Truth and Fabric" legislation has come under criticism by a group of New England economists. It is the contention of these economists the Act is deceptive and misleading and should be repealed. There is no doubt this criticism is the voice of some of the manufacturers who have been required to mark their goods as to wool content.

It required thirty years for the wool growers to get this much-needed legislation to protect the consumers who desire to know when they are purchasing woolsens and the quality of the goods.

President Devereaux of the Wool Bureau has quite ably refuted these statements. These problems show the necessity of a strong organization to protect our industry.

The Oregon Wool Growers will hold their annual ram sale on August 17th at Pendleton, and a later sale will be at Lakeview.

The Ram Sale Committee has arranged for a fine consignment of rams from outstanding flocks of the Northwest. There will be rams of mutton type for those who

raise blackfaces and white-faced rams for those desiring to breed for replacement of white-faced ewes.

These ram sales are of great benefit to the sheepmen. They afford them the opportunity to choose from the choice rams of the Northwest.

The National Ram Sale will be held in Salt Lake on August 20 and 21. For those who can afford the time and expense, the choice will be even greater. You can make your selections from the best flocks of America.

There are many benefits for those who attend these sales. They are educational and everyone who possibly can, should arrange to attend one of the State sales and if possible, the National.



**HAROLD JOENS DAL**  
President  
Wyoming Wool Growers  
Association  
July 18, 1951

**R**ANGE conditions in Wyoming are very spotted. There has been abundant rain in southeastern Wyoming. Most of the rest of the State is in average condition with the exception of the northeastern corner and part of the southern boundary, which are extremely dry.

There are heavy infestations of grasshoppers in areas that were not treated last year in eastern Wyoming. About 2,000,000 acres are now being sprayed with aldrin. The cost is 80 cents per acre paid jointly by Federal and State governments and the individual landowners. This has proved very effective.

There are no wool sales at all and very limited lamb sales. We have heard of one lot of wether lambs recently contracted at 33 cents per pound. A few lots of ewe lambs have been sold at prices varying from 34 to 40 cents.

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association has had several conferences with the Bureau of Land Management, sportsmen and the Game Commission regarding the construction of woven wire pastures. An increasing number of Wyoming sheepmen have been finding it feasible to build and use woven wire pastures. Considerable pressure has been brought by the Izaak Walton League on the Game Commission and the B.L.M. to prevent and limit construction of woven wire fence. In some experimental pastures regular antelope counts have been made. Sportsmen contend that antelope movement is completely halted by woven wire but experiments to

date indicate that the antelope is smarter than credited and moves over the fences when it pleases.

A joint meeting on the 14th resulted in an agreement to permit the construction of additional fences with a choice of specifications. The new agreed specifications are reasonable and practical and include the use of either 26- or 32-inch woven wire. For the past few months the Bureau has had an impractical specification.

We are in hopes that more fences will now be built as wire becomes available. Everyone, including the Izaak Walton League, is agreed that good fencing promotes good range management.

## Labeling Act Assailed

**I**MPLIED charges by the Committee on New England Economy that the Wool Products Labeling Act is "deceptive and misleading," and the Committee's suggestion that wool labeling standards be lowered to assist "hard pressed" New England mills, were assailed by President Harry J. Devereaux of the American Wool Council on July 16th.

In a letter sent to each of the seven New England economists who comprise the committee, Mr. Devereaux called upon them to explain their "strangely perverted conclusion" concerning the act contained in the committee's recent report to President Truman, and warned that such statements threaten to open loopholes for deception and fraud.

He declared that the act was passed

### ANOTHER GOOD TIME FOR SHEEPMEN AND THEIR FRIENDS

Want to forget about price controls, quotas, synthetics, drought and all other grievances? Then come to the 16th annual Shepherders Golf Tournament. It's set for 1:00 P.M., August 22nd—the day after the close of the National Ram Sale—at the Forestdale Golf Course, Salt Lake City. A "day of fun" for all sheepmen and those affiliated in anyway with the industry is guaranteed.

Committee in charge of the event includes: Paul Summers, chairman, J. G. McDonald, Bob Elliott, Russell Allen, Art Smith, J. H. Phelps, Gayle Smith, Clyde Hatch, Sam Wandvik, and Al Smith.

to protect consumers from "legalized cheating" by establishing standards of "common honesty," and pointed out that "it does not attempt, by the remotest implication, to restrict in any way the use of reworked wool or of any other fiber."

The New England Committee's statement contained this assertion: "The increased use of rayon and other synthetics and the development of new finishes have changed the competitive status of 'virgin wool'. Reworked and reprocessed wools have thermal qualities which might assist hard-pressed New England wool mills to compete more favorably with rayon and other synthetic fibers if they design new constructions and develop new finishes . . . There is no requirement to label synthetic fabrics with their percentages of reworked rayon or nylon."

In his letter President Devereaux asked for an explanation of that statement. He said, in part:

"On behalf of the large group of American wool growers, wool textile manufacturers, wool dealers and other elements in the wool growing and wool producing industries, which are represented by the American Wool Council, may I inquire just what this statement means?

"Does it mean that you recommend that reprocessed and reworked wool shall be used secretly as replacements for new wool without the knowledge of the public, enabling processors to perpetrate a fraud upon the public in order to make a profit?

"Does it mean that because in one fiber field—rayon—damaged secondhand raw materials are used without disclosure, this course shall be resorted to as a generally accepted business practice in all fiber fields?

"Does it mean that because continual efforts are being made by synthetic fiber manufacturers to imitate woollen and worsted textures, effects and patterns in cheaper and inferior versions, this competition shall be met with subterfuge and concealment within the wool textile industry itself?

"Are any of the members of your committee familiar with the text, the purpose and the meaning of the Wool Products Labeling Act? The act simply establishes standards of common honesty in the labeling of textiles containing wool. It requires only that wool textile manufacturers state the fiber content of the textiles they produce. It does not attempt, by the remotest implication, to restrict, in any way, the use of reworked wool or of any other fiber."

In conclusion President Devereaux said: "Establishing individual markets on the basis of the intrinsic values of a fabric is legitimate and praiseworthy. Endeavoring to preempt the markets of other manufacturers by imitating their products made of new raw materials through the con-

cealed use of cheaper, used raw materials is plain business deception. I think your committee owes the wool industries and the public an explanation of just what your somewhat cryptic comment that the Wool Products Labeling Act is 'deceptive' means. How would you amend it?"

## At Portland's Back Door - Mt. Hood



Mt. Hood in winter, with the famous Timberline Lodge at the halfway mark.

**M**OUNT Hood—Oregon's crowning glory is virtually at Portland's back door. (Portland, you know, is the 1951 convention city for the National Wool Growers Association.) Rising to an elevation of 11,245 feet, it watches like a sentinel over the Columbia River Gorge. It is perpetually snowcapped and one of America's most-climbed and most-skied mountains. Winter sports hold sway from November through June at the 6000-foot elevation, site of the famous Timberline Lodge shown in the picture above.

Timberline Lodge was built, furnished and decorated by WPA workers during depression years. Every piece of furniture and most of the striking fabrics and metalcraft pieces are handmade of native materials. The great edifice was dedicated

in September, 1937, by the late President Roosevelt. Above Timberline, nine glaciers form vast perpetual snowfields. The lodge was designed by U. S. Forest Service and Treasury Department architects. It is the outstanding example of the Cascadian style developed to symbolize the rugged beauty of the Pacific Northwest.

Watch for "Skiway to the Clouds" in next month's issue—a description of how to get to Timberline Lodge over the world's largest and longest passenger-carrying aerial tramway.

You may wish to include this in your plans for attending the 87th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Portland, Oregon, December 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1951.

—Courtesy, Visitors Bureau Portland Chamber of Commerce



# Sheep in Peru

By LEO PFISTER, Node, Wyoming

*Leo Pfister, prominent breeder of Targhees, has sent the Wool Grower some of his observations on the sheep industry of Peru, Chile and the Argentine, based on a recent visit to South America. The notes on Peru are given here; the others will come later.*

**I**N Peru there are two different classes of sheepmen, the Indians and the Europeans. The Indian has no breeding program, no plan of improvement, no planned lambing season or shearing season. Lambs are neither docked nor castrated. Shearing is done only when the Indian needs more wool for clothing, or wants to sell some wool and get some spending money.

Flock sizes vary from 25 to several hundred, and the sheep are usually herded by the women and children. In some areas the Indian communities or villages graze all the sheep together in one herd. To indicate the ownership of the sheep each Indian ties certain colored ribbons on the ears of his sheep. The sheep graze on the mountain sides and around the edges of the fields in the daytime and are taken to the pens in the evenings. The only way these Indian flocks can improve is, by the survival of the fittest.

However, with the help of the United States through the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Peru has established a number of experiment stations in the Indian parts of the country. These stations are primarily for the purpose of showing the Indians how much more productive and profitable the advanced methods of management and breeding make both farming and stock raising. Through the good examples set by the experiment stations it is hoped that soon the Indians will adopt better breeds and management of both their fields and flocks.

The European sheepmen may be Spanish, English, Scotch, French or Italian. Regardless of nationality, they are generally progressive and manage their flocks with great care and modern methods. For example, the Cerro de Pasco Copper Company, with most of its farms in the area around La Oroya, has about 140,000 sheep that produced a million dollar wool clip in 1950, making an average income per head of over \$7.00. While the Indian sheep shear two or three pounds of poor quality wool, the Cerro de Pasco sheep shear six pounds of light-shrinking, uniform, well-grown wool. Shearing is done with modern machines, and the fleeces are skirted,

graded and baled by expert wool men. Although I was unable to visit the shearing sheds because of illness I did see several samples of the clip. They looked clean, strong, long, and graded mostly 56s to 60s.

Dick Wright, head manager of the Cerro de Pasco Farms and a native of Texas, told me of the modern methods and equipment being used there. The Cerro de Pasco has its own veterinary hospital and experiment station headed by a United States veterinarian.

Wool is always the main product of South American sheep ranches but lamb production is not neglected. At lamb marking time, the ewes and lambs are gathered into corrals made from cloth nets. With men spaced at regular intervals along the nets, they can be moved easily and the corrals adjusted in a few minutes to fit any sized flock. Of course, there are always large numbers of workers on hand for such a job. Lambs are cut out of the ewes and placed in a small pen. From the small pen they are caught for docking, ear marking, castrating and vaccinating against soremouth and pneumonia. Two or three weeks later the lambs are all worked again; this time they are treated with a worm medicine.

A second trip into the mountains took me to the Government Experiment Station in southeastern Peru, just northwest of Puno. This is where the U. S. rams were sent in April of 1950. The elevation above sea level is 12,800 feet, the rainfall averages 30 inches, the temperature is generally cool but registers extreme changes during the dry or winter season. The vegetation consists of mixed grasses, weeds and wild clover. Imported rams to the Station become sterile upon arrival because of the extreme altitude, and sometimes it takes five months for them to become acclimated and regain their fertility. I am sure the altitude has a big influence on the growth rate and the size of the sheep. Yearling ewes at 14 months of age, after shearing, weighed on the average of 50 to 55 pounds. Incidentally, the method used in

weighing sheep deserves mentioning. An oblong box, the shape of a sheep's back, is built on a platform scales. The ewes are laid on their backs in the box, and regardless of how hard they struggle, they are unable to affect the balancing of the scale beam. This way an accurate weight can be had on the wildest sheep in a matter of seconds.

Diseases are numerous and very troublesome; scab, footrot, worms, liverfluke, diarrhea, ticks, nasal flies, mineral deficiencies and loco weed cause sheepmen the most trouble.

Humberto Del Pozo, the man in charge of the breeding programs and wool improvement, is doing some fine work. He showed me the shearing shed, the sorting tables, wool bins and the press or baler. The fleeces were small compared to the ones I am used to seeing here in Wyoming but they were amazingly free from dust, sand and vegetable matter.

The yearling ewes were shearing six pounds for 14 months' growth with a shrinkage of 40 percent. This weight is of the fleece after it has been skirted and all tags, belly wool and stained pieces removed. The fleeces are never tied with paper twine in South America but instead they are folded and rolled into a compact attractive bundle. From the sorting tables the fleeces go to the wool bin according to grade and type; then when a bin becomes full enough to make a bale, the wool is placed in the press and baled.

The Corriedales at the station were graded as follows: 50 percent fine, 16 percent half blood and 34 percent three-eighths blood. The Rambouillets and Australian Merinos produce wool grading very fine, 70s and 80s.

Men at the station told me that sheep under their conditions will produce wool of a much finer grade than the same sheep will produce under average conditions. They feel with these facts they should be using coarser wooled breeds and the coarser wooled sheep of the breeds, say, Corriedales with 48s and 50s grade of wool instead of the usual grade of 56s.

# What Is A Good Ram?

By **EDWIN E. MARSH**, Assistant Secretary,  
National Wool Growers Association

ON recent field trips into Utah, Idaho and Oregon I visited a number of purebred breeders who consign to the National Ram Sale. I asked them a few questions about their operations and their foundation breeding stock. One of the queries which I put to them was "What particular qualities do you look for when purchasing a ram to use in your purebred flock?" I think a composite of the answers to this question might be of interest to commercial sheep producers. After all, a commercial sheep producer, like a purebred producer, chooses a ram that will transmit favorable characteristics to its offspring. Therefore, a commercial sheep producer will probably be interested in the purebred producer's opinions of what constitutes a good ram.

## RAMBOUILLETS

It was, of course, impossible for me to visit all of the National Ram Sale consignors on field trips this spring and summer. All of my visits to Rambouillet consignors were in the state of Utah. These included Sanpete County, whose residents have termed it "The Rambouillet Center of the World" and several other Utah counties that can also be proud of their quality Rambouillet production. Naturally, I found ten prominent Rambouillet breeders who consign to the National Ram Sale pretty much in agreement on several characteristics they want a Rambouillet ram to possess. They agree that a Rambouillet ram should be smooth-bodied and wrinkle-free. They want a ram that produces a good, even, dense fleece of long-staple, fine wool. They want an open-faced Rambouillet, free of wool blindness. Size is also considered an important factor and a good-boned ram is preferred. Other desirable characteristics mentioned by some of the Rambouillet breeders are: a ram free of eye wrinkles; one with a good masculine head; a ram with life and a happy eye; and a ram with the fleece pretty well down on the belly. One of the purebred breeders stated he liked to see a ram with "legs on all four corners." He said he didn't like to see "two front legs coming out of the same hole." Another consignor, in mentioning size, stated he liked the rangy type of Rambouillet because that is the type that sheepmen prefer and the type that has kept him in business.



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Some of the Rambouillet consignors you will meet at the National Ram Sale, interviewed on a recent trip and shown above, are: 1. John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah; 2. W. C. "Bill" Olsen, John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; 3. Darrell Matthews, Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah (also consigning Hampshires); 4. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah (also a Columbia breeder and consignor); 5. George L. Beal (right) and sons, Carl (left) and Stanley (center), Ephraim, Utah; 6. Adin Nielson and son, Richard, Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim; 7. F. R. Christensen, Ephraim; 8. Hume Sparks, Ephraim; 9. S. E. Christensen, Ephraim; and 10. Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah.

Other Rambouillet consignors you will see at the National Ram Sale, not pictured above, are: E. N. Christensen and Son, Levan, Utah; R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming; Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; and John V. Withers, Paisley, Oregon.



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Some of the National Ram Sale's consignors of Columbias shown above are: 11. Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah; 12. Mark Hanson, Spanish Fork; 13. Ivan G. Epperson, Jerome, Idaho; 14. Eugene A. Johnson, Portland, Oregon; 15. Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho. (Reed and Dean Elkington, center, with sons, Edwin, left, and Larry, right.) Other Columbia consignors to the National Ram Sale will include: Alden K. Barton and Sons, Manti, Utah; Stanley S. Brown, Troy, Idaho; W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana; C. W. Dorney, Monte Vista, Colorado; Elmer Lind and Son, Vernal, Utah; Henry A. Mansfield, Vernal, Utah; Harry Meuleman and Sons, Rupert, Idaho; Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana (also consigning Targhees); Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho; N. L. Towne, Bozeman, Montana; Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; and Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho.



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Panama rams in the National Sale will be consigned by the men shown above, and also the University of Idaho: 16. Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho; 17. Tom Bell, Rupert; 18. Lawrence Ricks, Ricks Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho; 19. D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah; 20. James Laidlaw & Sons, Inc., Muldoon, Idaho (Fred, left, and J. A. "Sandy" Laidlaw, right); and 21. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho (center) and sons, Guy (left) and V. (right).

## COLUMBIAS

Eight Columbia breeders that I interviewed in Utah, Idaho and Oregon stated that in a Columbia they wanted a smooth-bodied ram with good bone and mutton conformation and also with a good, dense fleece. Other qualities mentioned not by the whole group but by various individual consignors were: an open face; a thick body and thick wide rump; a straight level back; a ram with plenty of size; the same grade of wool on thigh, shoulder and mid-section; a ram that will produce at least 1½ pounds of wool per month; and a ram that produces low-shrinking wool with still as fine a fleece as possible. Several breeders stated their aim in Columbia wool production is a straight half-blood fleece.

## PANAMAS

Since the Panama, like the Columbia, was developed with both mutton and wool production in mind, it is natural to find breeders seeking similar characteristics in rams of these two breeds. Five Panama breeders whom I visited in Utah and Idaho mentioned size as an important characteristic of a Panama ram. They want a big, good-boned Panama sire. An open-faced ram is also considered important as is a dense, fine fleece. As in other breeds, purebred producers prefer to use a strong, robust, thrifty ram with a deep body, straight back and a strong masculine head.

## SUFFOLKS

It was my pleasure to visit with 18 Suffolk breeders on field trips this spring and summer. Most of them were in agreement on several characteristics which they believe the ideal Suffolk ram should possess. Many expressed preference for a heavy-boned Suffolk with plenty of length, depth and width. Most of the breeders I interviewed feel that a Suffolk should have a good masculine head, although not too heavy or coarse. They all, of course, want a ram with a straight, smooth back. A few of the breeders mentioned the importance of getting a ram that stands well on all four legs and with legs set well apart under each corner of the body. Several breeders pointed out that they were raising





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rams to sell to range men who have to make money out of the lambs they sell. Consequently, the range man is interested in using sires that will produce fast-maturing lambs, putting on the most weight in the least time. One breeder said that in considering a ram's qualities, he was interested in knowing how fast it matured as a lamb. Other characteristics which were mentioned as desirable in a Suffolk ram were a good fleece; not too long a neck, well set on; and good heart girth.

### HAMPSHIRE

Since Hampshires and Suffolks are both mutton breeds, it was natural to find certain desirable characteristics mentioned as applicable to both breeds. I interviewed 12 Hampshire breeders and find that they are interested in rams with plenty of scale

Suffolk consignors to this year's National Ram Sale are: 22. H. L. Finch (right) and sons, Carl (left) and Bob (center); 23. Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho (also consigning Hampshires and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds); 24. T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho (also consigning Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds); 25. Floyd T. Fox and son, Silverton, Oregon; 26. Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon (also consigning Hampshires); 27. Charles Howland, Weiser, Idaho; 28. M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho; 29. Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon; 30. Dave Waddell, Amity, Oregon; 31. B. B. Burroughs, Ontario, Oregon; 32. Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah; 33. E. C. Malmgren, Levan; 34. Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah; 35. Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho; 36. Willard Turner, Nampa, Idaho; 37. Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho. Suffolks will also be consigned by the following: Bonida Farm, Lima, Montana; Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah; Arthur C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alberta, Canada; George Hall, Nephi, Utah; W. C. Hall, Falkland, B.C., Canada; C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon; James Laidlaw & Sons, Inc., Muldoon, Idaho; Olson Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah; P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho; Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California; Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California; and Roy B. Warrick, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

since their production is primarily for the range men. They like big, deep, heavy-boned Hampshires. They want them open-faced and free from wool blindness. Some mentioned that they want rams with straight legs and with the pasterns set right; with width and depth through the heart area; with a short neck; with a good square mouth and no undershot or overshot jaws; and with a masculine head. Several mentioned that in breeding for range production they did not want a short-set ram or a show-type ram but wanted a big, upstanding, leggy, rangy ram, capable of getting over the brush.

### IS THERE A PERFECT RAM?

Several breeders mentioned that they have yet to see the perfect ram or at least the ram that possesses all of the desirable

qualities. That is probably true. However, to note the improvement in ram production, sheepmen have only to compare pictures of rams that topped the National Ram Sale, 35, 25 or even 15 years ago with those which are popular at the National Sale today. Some of the rams from these early sales would not draw a single bid in this year's National Ram Sale. Certainly, great strides have been made and the National Ram Sale continues successful year after year because purebred breeders are producing the type of rams that commercial sheepmen need for successful, profitable production.

From my recent visits with purebred breeders, I think I can safely say that they aren't resting on their laurels—they continue to experiment with both wool and mutton production and seek outstanding sires for their flocks, looking toward even better production, if that is possible.

This year's Hampshire consignors will include: 38. C. N. Carlson, Ovid, Idaho, (left) and son, Garth; 39. L. A. Winkle, Filer, Idaho (center) and sons, Glenn (left) and Bill (right) also consigning Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds; 40. Therald Larsen, Ephraim, Utah; 41. A. B. McCoy, W. E. McCoy, Buhl, Idaho (also consigning Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds); 42. J. Alden Olsen, Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah (also consigning Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds); 43. C. M. Hubbard, C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon (also consigning Suffolks); 44. Dee J. and Helen Poole, Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires, Jerome, Idaho; 45. F. L. Stephan (right) and R. W. Stephan (left), Twin Falls, Idaho (also consigning Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds); 46. Ronald Hogg, R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon; 47. Doyle Matthews, Utah State Agricultural College (also consigning Rambouillets and Columbias); 48. Roy B. Warrick, Oskaloosa, Iowa (also consigning Suffolks); 49. Philip Rock, P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada (also consigning Suffolks); 50. Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho (left to right, Jesse, W. K. and Tim Matthews); 51. R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho, consigning Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds.

Other consignors and breeds in the 36th National Ram Sale will include: C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado, consigning Corriedales; Lowell Young, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhees; and Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming, consigning Rambouillet-Lincoln Crossbreds and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds.



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# Some Problems in Meat and Wool Improvement Balance\*

By JULIUS E. NORDBY, Director  
U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory  
Dubois, Idaho

IN activating basic wool research into range sheep economies we recognize limitations in the selection pressures that it is practical to apply to any one of many traits that are involved in the total economy of the industry. This is the case because range sheep husbandry is the source of two important commodities, namely meat and wool. The matter is further complicated because these two commodities are not always equally profitable to the sheep ranchman. And, in addition to the lack of agreement in their periodic net income, they are inseparably paired in production and therefore offer problems in wool improvement effort. Moreover, within the field of quantity and quality improvement in wool, disturbances come from occasional price fluctuation between grades of wool that often precipitate changes in the ranchman's plans with respect to the grade of wool he should produce next. If this change is abrupt, that is, from medium to fine wool, and thereby from medium to fine wool sheep, then an element of change may also have been injected into the lamb production of the sheep involved, as it is generally felt that the crossbred whiteface range ewes producing medium wool are superior to the finewool ewes in lamb production.

In addition to such specific range area type problems, there are often marked differences in the relative income importance of meat and wool between areas. Thus we have a variable pattern of range sheep husbandry economies that is real and that must be recognized in any comprehensive breeding improvement effort for wool. No such effort, if it gives due emphasis to economic balance between meat and wool, operates on roller bearings. A range sheep improvement station such as the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, must therefore design its approach along broad application patterns.

The craft of improving sheep for superior wool dates back through a number of centuries, with maximum pressure during the last century. We have now reached the point of production in our best flocks in which quantity production, when appraised in combination with a comparatively high yield of meat production, has

reached, broadly speaking, a relatively high state of perfection. Because of this, two situations confront the effort at further improvement: The higher production goes, the more difficult it is to make additional improvements and changes to meet new demands. Moreover, in our dual-economy-sheep, no two of the large number of traits that influence wool or meat production respond the same to selection pressure. Heavy selection pressure, therefore, for one trait may give rise to marked economic disturbance in one or more of the other traits that may require many years of corrective selection to overcome. In other words, we have reached a sensitive point in our best study flocks in which genetic and economic thinking must go hand in hand whenever improvement in any one trait is sought. But let us not be dismayed; there is ample room for practical improvement in most of our stud flocks, including the Sheep Experiment Station Flock.

• In general, it is practical to bring the greatest selection pressure upon improving the economic traits in range sheep in the order in which they are of greatest significance to the industry. This philosophy which is not necessarily new, was activated

by the combined effort of the agricultural experiment stations of the twelve western States, including Texas, in cooperation with the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory at Dubois in 1937. There has been no change in this philosophy since that time.

A few examples of the application of this philosophy, some of which are already beyond the experimental stage, will be helpful in clarifying the significance of some overall basic economic improvements. The openface Rambouillet ewes in the Dubois flock produce an average of about 10 pounds of lamb per year more than woolblind ewes. More openface ewes conceived, more produced lambs, more saved their lambs, and their lambs were 3.5 pounds heavier than the lambs from woolblind ewes.

What is the net gain of this added production? It is essentially a net difference because the lambs develop entirely on the range. Let us assume that the ranchman must have an average of 50 pounds of lamb per ewe to cover production costs. If the woolblind ewes bring in an average of 70 pounds, the ranchman has a net of 20 pounds of lamb per ewe. But along comes the openface ewes with an average of 80 pounds of lamb, or a net income of 30 pounds which is a 50 percent increase in net income. In the annals of total livestock breed improvement history there is perhaps no record involving the improvement of any one simple trait that has returned an advantage equal to breeding off the wool from the face of finewool range sheep so they can see.

By the same token, removing the wrinkles from finewool range sheep relieves the lambs of heavy pelt sale docks. If the ranchman must have 20 cents per pound for his fat lambs to break even, and the market price for smooth lambs is 25 cents per pound he would sell at a 5 cent net profit per pound. Heavy pelt lambs would likely be cut back at a 1 cent dock, depending obviously upon the degree of wrinkles present, as well as on the briskness in the demand for fat lambs. A 1 cent dock is 20 percent of 5 cents, hence, the loss, because of the heavy pelt, would be 20 percent of the net income.

No one knows better than the ranchman that, in general, the economic improvement that is sought in range sheep must be in

(Continued on page 20)

## BULLSEYE HIT IN RHYMING WOOL ADVERTISEMENTS

The International Wool Secretariat is doing some clever advertising in London by means of illustrated rhymes which daily amuse thousands of passengers on London's Underground, and are now said to be working their way around the globe. Here is a sample of one of them:

"Rejoice you scum!" cried Captain Bligh

(Three months adrift) "The shore is night!"

He seized his log; "We owe salvation

To pluck, to faultless navigation,  
To discipline, to lack of gin,  
And wearing wool against the skin."  
The last a most essential rule  
There is no substitute for wool.

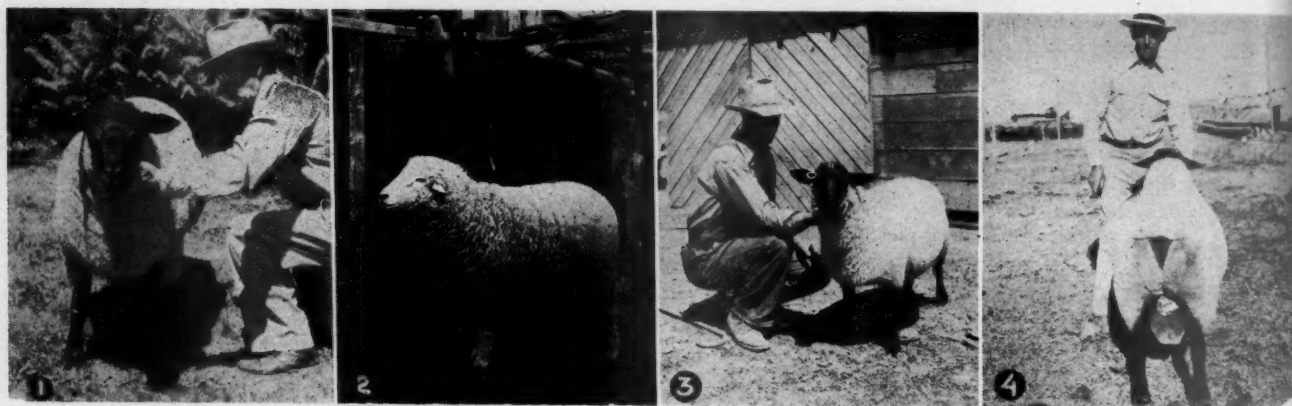
\*Paper read at the Technical Wool Conference, Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, California, January 17-18, 1951.



# Preview of the 36th National

*A Few of the Good Ones You'll See at North Salt Lake*

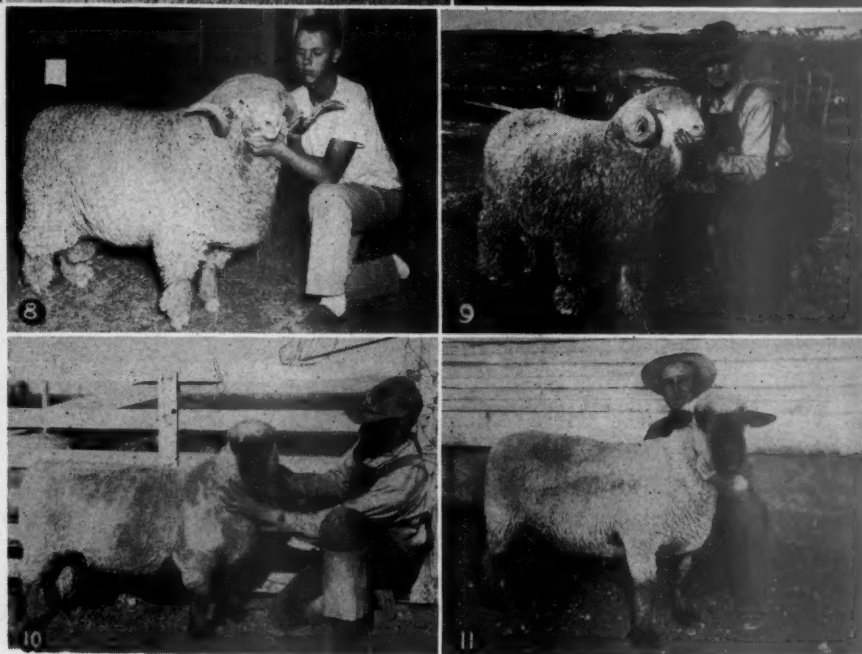
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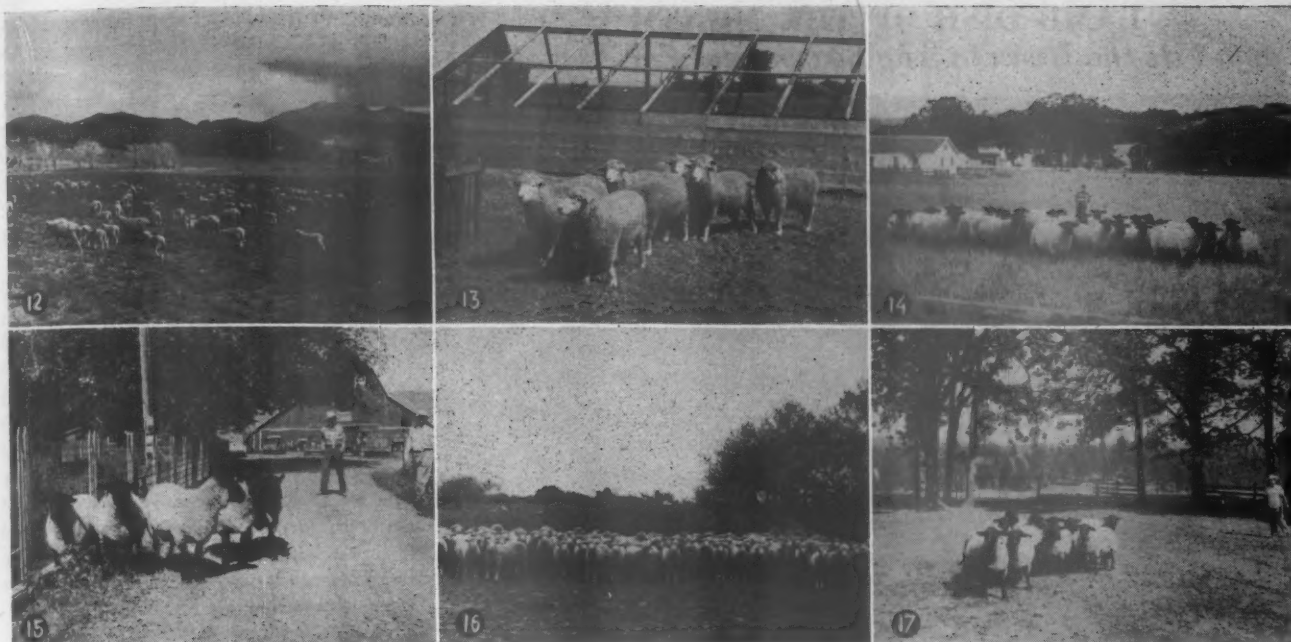


(1) Plenty of girth between legs on this Suffolk stud of Willard Turner, Nampa, Idaho. (2) Columbia ram from Elmer Lind & Son flock, Vernal, Utah. (3) Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho with Suffolk ram lamb. (4) Look at width on this Suffolk of Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho.



(5) Panama rams of James Laidlaw & Sons, Inc., Muldoon, Idaho. (6) C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon, Suffolk and Hampshire stud rams. (7) Ricks Brothers' Panamas yearlings, Idaho Falls, Idaho. (8) Wynn Hansen's son, Scott, Collinston, Utah, with a Rambouillet stud. (9) S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah, holding a Rambouillet yearling. (10) Dee J. Poole, Jerome, Idaho with his Hampshire stud offering. (11) C. N. Carlsen, Ovid, Idaho, holding one of his National stud Hampshire offerings.





(12) "Growing Up" for next year's sale—Panama lambs with their mothers—D. L. Sargent flock, Cedar City, Utah. (13) Columbia yearling rams of Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho. (14) Eugene F. Hubbard's young son poses with their Suffolk yearlings, (Corvallis, Oregon). (15) Thomas B. Burton registered Suffolk pen offering (Cambridge, Idaho). (16) Look close and you'll see Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, back of his Columbia rams. (17) Floyd Fox's pen of 10 yearling Suffolks coming to the sale (Silverton, Oregon).



(18) L. A. Winkle, Filer, Idaho, with a Hampshire that has sired \$10,000 worth of lambs, including some of his sale offerings. (19) Showing the staple on a Rambouillet yearling are Adin and Richard Nielson, Ephraim, Utah (photographed May 17th). (20) Columbia stud ram of Ivan G. Epperson, Jerome, Idaho. (21) Yearling Rambouillets of F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah. (22) Three Columbia studs of George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah. (23) W. C. "Bill" Olsen and some Madsen Rambouillet Farm yearlings, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

## LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

### *Lamb Fits the Menu in Any Season and For Any Meal*



**Roller Lamb Sirloin Roast**

Rolled Lamb Sirloin Roast  
 Cottage Fried Potatoes  
 Corn Stuffed Tomatoes  
 Head Lettuce Salad  
 Thousand Island Dressing  
 Hot Biscuits      Butter or Margarine  
                          Brownies a la Mode  
 Coffee                      Milk

#### **ROLLED LAMB SIRLOIN ROAST**

3 to 5 pound rolled lamb sirloin  
salt and pepper

Season rolled lamb sirloin with salt and pepper. Place on a rack in an open roasting pan. Insert a meat thermometer so that the bulb reaches the center of the thickest part. Do not add water. Do not cover. Roast in a slow oven (300°F.) about 2½ to 3 hours or until done. The meat thermometer will register 175°F. for medium done; 180°F. for well done lamb. Allow 40 to 45 minutes per pound for roasting.

agreement with nature, that is, with the environment in which range sheep are expected to live and produce. Despite the changes that have been effected in range sheep management during the past fifty years, nature still has the final word in selecting for adaptability. This may take different forms, all of which, however, are manifestations of the same force expressed in variation of annual or lifetime production. It is essentially a test of the inheritance potential of each sheep for adaptability to environment which can be measured by his production response.

Nature starts its test for adaptability when the lamb is born. A study of the variation in the amount of wool on the lamb when it is born may prove fruitful

of effort. At the Dubois Station it has been found, in a preliminary study of 2500 newborn lambs, that there is adequate variation in the length and density of the birth-coat within breeds to make selection in birth-coat variation possible. As this study progresses, useful information should become available relative to the value of birth-coat differences with respect to survival. The Dubois Station is in a spring storm area where these variations apply. Birth coat may also be of value as an indicator of lifetime wool production.

Fortunately, quantity and quality production of wool are in agreement with nature if the wool is long and dense enough effectively to insulate the sheep

against the elements, except when man becomes so ambitious that he covers up the face of the sheep to increase the area in which he can produce wool, thus rendering the sheep woolblind. Nature never selected for obscured vision in any of the animals that roam the range, though probably if it had been successful in doing so, some of us would be better hunters than we are.

The comprehensive wool technology which the Western Regional Research Laboratory and other laboratories, and wool processors are applying to the wool of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and other wools will be fruitful in charting the course to a clearer understanding of the fiber characteristics that contribute to their processing value. Since this study will doubtless involve attempts to modify wool fiber mechanically for specific processing requirements it may be that many of the accomplishments will be somewhat too remote from field application to make it practical to apply much effort by way of producing wool with highly specialized processing characteristics. Exceptional crimp in wool may be one illustration. A great deal of selection would doubtless be required to produce such crimp. Such effort might come into conflict with the all-over sheep production economy. There may be other specialized requirements which have yet to be determined. If some come to light that the nutrition chemist can explain, then he might provide a much more practical answer than the geneticist because differences among animals in genetic sensitivity to trace element response belong at least for the immediate future in the field of nutrition.

We are told that copper has a positive influence on crimp in wool. To the extent to which that is effective it would appear more practical, if we are seeking highly specialized crimp in wool, to feed a little copper than to select for sheep in our breeding improvement programs that produce such crimp in a low copper environment, as this doubtless would be very costly.

Out of fiber study research, however, will come information of vital concern in the field of wool production as well as in wool processing and manufacturing. As the technology program moves along we shall doubtless become increasingly conscious of what we might call "Wool Husbandry," that is, the difference between good and bad breeding, and good and bad management of wool. Out of it will come basic fiber information that might well

(Continued on page 23)



# RAMBOUILLET

America's Foundation Sheep Breed

The First Choice of Progressive Sheepmen

## *Conditions are Favorable to Sheepmen*

1. The U. S. per capita consumption of wool increased 55% from 1939 to 1950 and the population is increasing over 2 million per year.
2. Government stock-piling of wool will continue regardless of an end to the Korean War.
3. Lamb and mutton are the only meat supplies below the pre-war level.
4. Sheep numbers are increasing and about 8 years will be required to reach the desired level.

## *Rambouillets are Profitable*

1. Leading producers of fine wool which commands premium prices.
2. Early breeding qualities are essential to early lamb production.
3. Long, productive life cuts replacement costs.
4. Best adapted breed to extremes of climate and forage.
5. Hardy, vigorous, good rustlers—produce heavy lambs with good carcasses.

## *Rambouillets are Popular*

1. Out-sold all breeds at most sales in 1950. Rambouillets averaged \$222.72 at the 1950 National Sale—over \$51.00 more than the average of all rams sold.
2. Averaged \$284.25 at the 1951 California Sale.
3. Set a new top and new stud average in the 1951 San Angelo Sale.

**R-A-M-B-O-U-I-L-L-E-T Spells Greater Profits**

**for information & list of breeders write**

**AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET SHEEP**

**BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

**710 McBurnett Building**

**San Angelo, Texas**



# CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

PENDLETON, OREGON

MRS. MAC HOKE

DONALD CAMERON



RAMBOUILLETS & LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS, Well-Conditioned Bucks, Raised in the Blue Mountains of Oregon. Produce Large Lambs and Heavy Wool Clips. SELECTIVE BREEDING FROM RAMS PURCHASED AT NATIONAL RAM SALES.

ROY R. MOORE and MONTE MOORE  
General Agents  
4518 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo.  
or Rock River, Wyoming

serve as the nucleus for a comprehensive course of study in wool husbandry. Moreover, these studies will give us a clearer picture than we now have of the influence which good wool husbandry has on the characteristics in wool that contribute to processing and fabric value, thereby making price differentials much more sensitive than they are now in field buying. This would be a definite forward step which would tend to encourage the grower to stress the production of good quality wool. It would be well for the grower and the trade to develop an improved mutual understanding of good and poor wool processing differences and to express that understanding in suitable price differentials. The wool research studies now under way will contribute to that effort.

Variations in feed and water supply, or extremes in climate, that variably influence the physical welfare of the sheep, affect the wool fiber from its growing end, while variations in exposure to sunlight, weather and brushing affect it from the tip end. Tip damage is one of these. The breeding, feeding, and management of sheep and the application of proper husbandry to the wool will determine the ability of the fiber to endure the long and highly mechanized journey from the fleece to the finished fabric.

The grower of sheep has considerable control over many of the characteristics that contribute to processing qualities in wool. He does, in general, determine the grade of wool which it is practical to produce under his environment. He also controls to some extent what he calls quality in wool, involving the appearance, as that is influenced by color, crimp, freeness from foreign matter, off color fibers, etc. Range environment is an important concern in this matter and over which the ranchman has limited control. His skill in selection and breeding, feeding and management within practical limits are the elements involved in his craft which influence quality and quantity wool production.

The grower of stud stock doubtless may unknowingly overemphasize or underemphasize, as the case may be, certain qualities in wool character concerning which research has not up to this time given him a basic answer. He would like to know for instance, just what is the intrinsic value of crimp. How much emphasis should the buyer of a stud ram place upon superior crimp? After the ram has been on his range for a month the superior crimp may have become just good or normal crimp. Environment doubtless has considerable influence on crimp. In general, crimp to him



Nielson Type  
Rambouillet

WE HAVE 28 RAMS CONSIGNED TO THE NATIONAL RAM SALE  
THIS YEAR, WHICH WE INVITE YOU TO SEE

**NIELSON SHEEP CO.**

Adin Nielson, Prop.

Ephraim, Utah  
Phone 121-J

Keep the quality of your  
wool clip up—

Buy **NIELSON** Rambouillets

One of the oldest Rambouillet flocks in America and famous for its long, fine staple wool. Our consistent winnings each year at shows and our top prices at ram sales are evidence of our high-quality breeding.

— OUR 1950 RECORD —

1. Highest selling pen on record, \$610 per head, San Angelo, Texas.
2. Highest stud ram average, National Ram Sale, \$1216.67 per head.
3. Top-selling stud ram, Sanpete Ram Sale, at \$1025.

*Second Annual*

# SANPETE RAM SALE

Ephraim, Utah

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25 — 9:00 A.M.

COLONEL E. O. WALTER, Auctioneer

**400 TOP-QUALITY RAMS**

*Rambouillets, Hampshires, Suffolks, Columbias*



**SANPETE** — *The Rambouillet Center of the World*

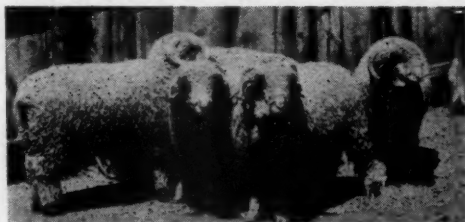


is a measure of fiber fineness though he recognizes that, as such, it is only partially reliable. Bosman has found that only 28 percent of the 1000 samples he studied showed perfect agreement between fiber fineness and crimp standards. Doubtless

this would be even less reliable on individual samples. It is probable that the grower can appraise the condition of the fleece more satisfactorily than he can the specific diameter, by observing the crimp. The presence of crimp does indicate that the fiber is well preserved with yolk, and this does have definite value to the grower and processor. Dry and harsh wool is generally void of crimp and therefore less attractive to the buyer. To the processor, however, crimp has other values: It contributes to the spinning properties, notably to the bulk and fullness of the yarn and thus the fabric made from it, and therefore adds to the wearing qualities of the fabric.

It is somewhat unlikely that the value which specialized crimp has in processing at present, and the increased value it may prove to have through added research in the future, will reflect significant material gain to the wool producer. The wool technologist will doubtless soon be able to produce mechanically the specific pattern of crimp that each fiber type for specialized products may require. In fact, a process for crimping wool and other fibers has already been developed. If this proves successful, then the processor will likely be influenced in his purchase of wool in just that amount of crimp which assures him of the condition, and in general of the diameter of the wool fiber. Obviously the matter of concern here is one of getting at real values so we do not overemphasize or underemphasize the economic value of the details that are incident to our field operations. The wool studies now under way will contribute important information to this end.

## RAMBOUILLETS



Our registered pen of Rambouillet yearling rams for this year's National Ram Sale. (Photographed in May)

At the NATIONAL RAM SALE we are offering five registered rams and 20 range rams, all yearlings. They are the same excellent, growthy, big-boned, heavy-shearing type of RAMBOUILLETS that we have sold at previous National sales.

**VOYLE BAGLEY**

AURORA,  
UTAH

### GET PRODUCTION

Our nine bands of winter range sheep produced, with 18 percent yearlings, 13.11 pound fleeces this year.

After cutting out to keep 140 of the heavy dry ewes and after an all-night shrink, the average weight of the remainder of our old biddies, 1536 head, last October was 156.2 pounds.

Sept. 18, 1950 we cut all the lambs out of two bands, 2467 head. They were weighed off trucks in mid-afternoon after 155-mile haul. 2167 lots averaged 101 pounds. 300 feeders averaged 70.4 pounds. These lambs were trailed in mid-summer in excess of 125 miles from lambing ground to the forest allotments. Age 4 months, 10 to 15 days, at shipping time.

We are consigning to the National Ram Sale 20 rams of the same breeding as got this production.

**COVEY-BAGLEY-DAYTON**

COKEVILLE, WYOMING

## Vassar Suffolks and Rambouillets

*For Quality, Size and Hardiness*

*See Our Consignment to the  
National Ram Sale*



**ERVIN and LUCY VASSAR**

DIXON, CALIFORNIA



ANY ODD JOBS I CAN DO? MANAGERIAL  
ADVICE IS MY SPECIALTY!

—The National Wool Grower

The National Wool Grower

## Records Broken At Texas Ram Sale

THE 15th annual Registered Rambouillet Ram Sale and Show held here in San Angelo, July 11th, broke the record for the top price ram sold in Texas, with \$1250 paid for the champion ram—a two-tooth raised by Pat Rose, Jr. of Del Rio, Texas. Buyer was Johnny Bryan of Fort Stockton, Texas. The 27 top quality stud rams averaged \$430.18, which is 68 cents



Champion of the San Angelo Show and Sale, a fine, two-tooth stud ram that brought a record price for that sale of \$1250. Pat Rose, Jr., of Del Rio, Texas, breeder, is shown. Purchase was made by Johnny Bryan, Fort Stockton, Texas, for Dr. H. A. Wimberly of San Angelo.

—Courtesy, Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser



This first-place pen of 10 Rambouillet rams averaged \$300 at the San Angelo Ram Sale, believed to be a record for a pen of ten. At the left is W. C. "Bill" Olsen, manager of the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, who consigned the rams. On the right is Arthur Harrell, Jr., of Fort Stockton, Texas, maker of the winning bid.

—Courtesy, Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser

higher than the average paid for the 23 studs in last year's record-breaking sale.

The first place pen of ten rams consigned by John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm brought \$300 each, which is the highest we have on record for a pen of ten rams. They were purchased by Arthur Harrell, Jr., of Fort Stockton, Texas.

The first place pen of five rams consigned by Claude Owens of Fort Stockton brought \$300 each from J. G. Bright & Son of Del Rio, Texas.

The reserve champion ram consigned by Miles Pierce of Alpine sold for \$750 to Ted Bailey Joy of Roosevelt, Texas—the 14-year old 4-H Club boy who purchased

last year's top ram at \$1150. The second high price of the sale, however, was \$800 paid to John Williams of Eldorado, Texas, by V. I. Pierce of Ozona, Texas, for a shorn stud that had one of the top records at the last progeny test at the Sonora (Texas) Ranch Experiment Station.

The sale average on 410 rams, not including the new unfed division, was \$150.\* The 72 unfed rams averaged \$80. —Jack B. Taylor, Secretary, American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association

\*Last year's average was \$188 on 301 head sold. Dry range conditions are given as a main reason for the drop.—Editor

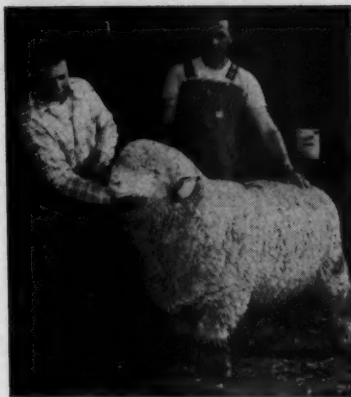
Only the Best Ewes — Only the Best Rams

GO INTO OUR REGISTERED FLOCK

**RAMBOUILLETS**

**JOHN H. BEAL**

**CEDAR CITY,  
UTAH**



Our Rambouillet Stud Ram which was the \$2500 top-seller of the National Ram Sale and also top-seller of the nation in 1950.

We are bringing another **GRAND CHAMPION** to this year's National Ram Sale. We showed both the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion at the Sanpete Rambouillet and Junior Livestock Show. Our Rambouillet Stud Rams which topped both the 1949 and 1950 National Ram Sales were also Grand Champions of this Show.

This year our **QUALITY** consignment of well-grown yearling **RAMBOUILLETS** in the National Ram Sale will consist of three studs, five registered and 30 range rams.

**Don't Miss Them!**

**GEO. L. BEAL & SONS**

**EPHRAIM,  
UTAH**



### *Quality Rambouillets*

Consistent purchase of top rams has been an important factor in our program of building an outstanding **RAMBOUILLET** flock. You are invited to look over our National Ram Sale consignment—33 choice, open-faced yearling rams, carrying a good, long-staple fleece.

**F. R. CHRISTENSEN & SONS**

**EPHRAIM,  
UTAH**



Our Panama Stud Ram Lamb for the National Ram Sale

### **PANAMAS ★ COLUMBIAS**

We are offering at the National Ram Sale . . . One Panama Stud Ram Lamb, One Pen of Five Panama Yearling Rams and One Columbia Stud Yearling Ram.

**LARGE, SMOOTH, HEAVY-SHEARING RAMS,  
BRED FOR MUTTON AND WOOL PRODUCTION**

**HARRY MEULEMAN & SONS**

**RTE. No. 1, RUPERT, IDAHO**

### **Merinos Hit High Figures at Sydney**

A world record auction price of 4000 guineas or close to \$10,000 (\$9,408) was set at the Sydney, Australia, Ram Sale this year. The ram on which spirited bidding took the price to such a peak was 2½ years old, a bold medium wool, from F. E. Body Estate's Bundemar Stud of Trangie. The Yarrol Station of Walgett purchased the ram. Several rams sold above 2000 guineas or close to \$5000 each. Bundemar Stud, in fact, sold five special stud rams at an average of £2,205 or at about \$5000 each.

The sale was a four-day affair, from June 25th through the 28th. Bidding the first day was "meager and spasmodic" and many rams were passed because they did not reach reserve prices. On that day 278 rams and ewes averaged about \$400 per head. Keen competition developed the second day when 321 head averaged around \$616. On Wednesday 278 head sold at an average price of \$540.

For the entire sale the average was \$405.64 on 1218 rams and ewes sold; total sales amounted to \$491,267.84. Both the total sales and the average price were the highest for Merinos since the Sydney stud sheep sales began 77 years ago.

#### **1951 SALE AUCTIONEERS**

Colonel A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska, returns to cry the 36th National Ram Sale after an absence of three years. Colonel E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, Colonel W. H. Adams, Jr., Salt Lake City and Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho, founder of the sale, will all be on hand to do their part in putting the rams through the ring with dispatch and profit to all.

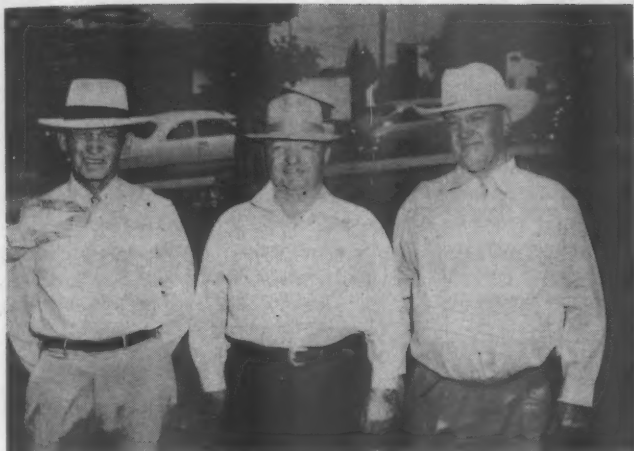
### **Telltale Tails**

**S**HEEP raisers may soon be determining the quality of their wool by a glance at their sheeps' tails. The International Wool Secretariat states that sheep research workers at Cambridge have now defined the characteristics of sheeps' tails so clearly that they hope farmers, even with little experience of classing, will be able to forecast the potentialities of sheep as wool bearers by tail indications. This would simplify and improve the selection of promising lambs for breeders.

—*"The Farmer and Settler," Australia*



# Arizona Wool Growers' 65th Annual



A Couple of Arizona Convention Groups: (Left) Pete Espil, Glendale; Ramon Aso, Williams and Jose Antonio Manterola, Peoria. (Right) Morris Terkelsen and P. G. Pfueger of Buckeye; C. M. Brown and Dave Nelson of Phoenix, and Juan Aleman, Williams.—NWGA Photos

**M**EMBERS of the Arizona Wool Growers Association always count on the second Tuesday of July as their annual meeting date. This year's conclave, the 65th annual, was held in Flagstaff on July 10th.

Outgoing President, Kenneth Pickrell, presented an interesting, informal report on the past year's activities and also the work of the National Wool Growers Association. Among matters discussed by Mr. Pickrell and visitors and members were the coyote and big game problems, the scabies situation, possible price controls on meat, livestock slaughter quotas, wool market conditions, and the work of the National Live Stock Tax Committee. Veteran Secretary Harry Embach, who keeps things ticking in the association office in Phoenix, presented the annual financial report.

J. A. Sinnott, Glendale, Arizona, was chosen as new president of the association, and the association's vice presidents were reelected for the ensuing year; namely, Robert W. Lockett, M. P. Espil and W. A. Ryan.

Two annual events held in conjunction with this meeting again lived up to their reputation: the annual barbecue and annual sheepherders' ball. The barbecue food, as always, was unsurpassed and the dance that followed was again a gala affair. It is especially enjoyable to see the Basques participate in the *Jota*, one of the dances of their homeland. This is a "must" at the Arizona convention.

Summary of resolutions adopted at the meeting follows:

1. Expressed regret at the passing of Mary E. Hennessy, a former sheep owner and loyal supporter of the association.

2. Also expressed regret at the passing of Elmer H. Duffield, an early day member of the association.

3. Requested coyote control on all Indian reservations in the State, with the use of Compound 1080, which has reduced predators in Arizona. Asked secretary of the association to contact proper authorities of the U. S. Indian Service in regard to proper control measures.

4. Requested Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona to rigidly enforce rules and regulations now in force, or that may be necessary to adopt, in regard to scabies control, to the end that the State be kept free from infection.

—E. E. Marsh



Some Veteran Organization Backers (Left to right): Mrs. Hugh E. Campbell, widow of the second president of the Arizona Association and western vice president of the National Association (1921-23); T. J. Hudspeth, in the sheep business for 45 years, and Mrs. Hudspeth, second president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the N.W.G.A.—A NWGA Photo

## SEE THEM SUNDAY!

The high-quality purebred rams to be sold in the 36th NATIONAL RAM SALE, August 20 and 21, will be on display in the sales barn at the Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 19. Come out early and look them over!



Group of Prominent Arizonians: (Left to right, front row) Mrs. Charles U. Pickrell, Mrs. Fred Porter, and Mrs. Hattie M. Lockett; (Left to right, rear) Kenneth P. Pickrell and Robert W. Lockett.—A NWGA Photo

## BONVUE...

*Superior Quality*  
in each animal

*Considerate Service*  
for every person—

These Bonvue traditions merit  
your earliest inquiry.

### BONVUE RANCH

HEREFORD CATTLE & CORRIEDALE SHEEP  
GOLDEN, COLORADO

The USA's greatest imported Corriedale stud  
cordially invites your inquiry or visit.

## COLUMBIAS OF QUALITY

My entries in the 1950 National  
Ram Sale were among the top  
three in all classifications: single  
studs, pens of registered rams and  
range rams.  
I have some good ones this year,  
too.

**PETE THOMAS**  
Malad, Idaho

## COLUMBIA SHEEP

*"The All-American Breed"*

Try Columbia Rams for more profits from  
commercial flocks.

FREE literature, write  
COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA, 112 No. Main St., Logan, Utah

## COLUMBIAS

The WOOL + MUTTON  
BREED



See our offerings of Range and Stud  
Rams at the National Ram Sale.

**CY YOUNG**

St. Anthony,

Idaho

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### Conventions and Meetings

August 20: American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders  
Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

August 20: American Suffolk Sheep Society, Salt  
Lake City, Utah.

August 22-23: Executive Committee, National Wool  
Growers Association and Council of Directors,  
American Wool Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.

October 22-23: Colorado Wool Growers Associa-  
tion, Denver, Colorado.

October 31-November 1: California Wool Growers  
Association, San Francisco, California.

November 5-6: Washington Wool Growers Asso-  
ciation, Yakima, Washington.

November 5-7: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers As-  
sociation, El Paso, Texas.

November 8-10: Idaho Wool Growers Association,  
Boise, Idaho.

November 15-17: Wyoming Wool Growers Asso-  
ciation, Worland, Wyoming.

November 19-20: Western South Dakota Sheep  
Growers Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

December 3: Oregon Wool Growers Association,  
Portland, Oregon.

December 4-7: National Wool Growers Association,  
Portland, Oregon.

January 7-9, 1952: American National Cattleman's  
Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.

### Shows

September 30-October 7: Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock  
Show, Omaha, Nebraska.

October 6-13: Pacific International Live Stock Ex-  
position, Portland, Oregon.

October 13-20: American Royal Livestock Show,  
Kansas City, Kansas.

October 26-November 4: Grand National Livestock  
Exposition, San Francisco, California.

November 10-14: Ogden Livestock Exposition, Og-  
den, Utah.

November 23-29: Great Western Livestock Show,  
Los Angeles, California.

November 24-December 1: International Livestock  
Exposition, Chicago, Illinois

January 11-19, 1952: National Western Stock Show,  
Denver, Colorado.

### Sales

August 15-16: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquer-  
que, New Mexico.

August 17: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.

August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City,  
Utah.

August 25: Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.

August 31: Columbia Stud Ewe and Ram Sale,  
Douglas, Wyoming.

September 10: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lake-  
view, Oregon.

September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper,  
Wyoming.

September 22: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello,  
Idaho.

September 22: Columbia and Suffolk Sheep Sale,  
Milan, Mo.

September 24: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Mont.

September 25: Columbia Range Ram Sale, Rawlins,  
Wyoming.

September 27: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale,  
Dubois, Idaho.

October 4: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Ut.

October 24: Colorado Ram Sale, Denver, Colorado.

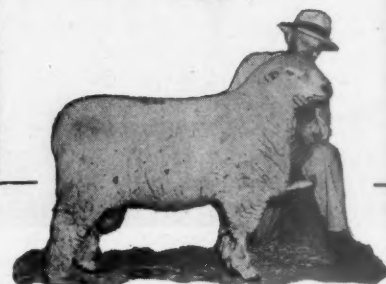
December 6: Purebred Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Ut.

## Panamas

Don't miss my consignment of five yearlings  
and five lambs for the National Sale. They  
have good conformation, like the typical  
Bell Panama below, and the same quality  
fleeces with which I placed First, Second  
and Third in recent Pacific International  
wool shows.

## TOM BELL

Rupert,  
Idaho



You are cordially invited to see our National  
Ram Sale offering: five choice PANAMA  
yearling range rams, with good scale and  
long staple, quality fleeces.

**RICKS BROS.**

Ric. No. 1  
Idaho Falls, Idaho

## FOR A TOP QUALITY PANAMA RAM . . . .

with a straight, clean bloodline . . . .  
with a long staple, fine grade of wool  
Look at my consignment at the NATIONAL  
RAM SALE or my rams at the ranch.

**JOE HORN, Rupert, Idaho, R. #2**

See my consignment for  
the 1951 National Ram  
Sale. Have nothing but  
Nielson Sheep Company &  
John K. Madsen breeding  
in my flock.

*Rambouillets*

**HUME SPARKS**

EPHRAIM, UTAH

# Recent Developments of Interest in Two Sheep Diseases

By GEORGE R. BURCH, D. V. M.  
Director, Pitman-Moore Research Farm  
New Augusta, Indiana

*When the Intermountain Veterinary Medicine Association held its meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, early this year, Dr. Burch presented a paper on "Recent Developments in Sheep Practice." The important facts in his paper have been shaped up by Dr. Burch for easy reading in the Wool Grower.*

THE steady upward trend in the price of sheep has had a far-reaching effect on the sheep industry. Never before have so many people with diversified interests been concerned with this animal.

Due to the depleted sheep population, endocrinologists are striving to develop a practical method to induce the ewe to produce two lamb crops a year.

Nutritionists are formulating cheaper and better rations for all livestock, but of special interest, is the problem of how and what to feed the rumen (paunch) of sheep, cattle and goats. For example, only in recent months has the use of chopped corn-cob in rations of the ruminant animals been accepted as a sound feeding practice.

The primary interest of sheep ranchers in the field of "plant poisons" or "weed killers" naturally leans toward development of compounds with selective action—sprays which will be destructive to only certain poisonous plants, leaving the beneficial grasses unharmed.

Parasitism in sheep has always been a serious problem, and a great deal of research has been devoted to ways and means of combating this problem.

## Fringed Tapeworm

For years, the fringed and broad tapeworms of sheep have been studied in an effort to obtain information which would hopefully reveal the logical way to eliminate them. Unfortunately, to date, the life cycle of the fringed tapeworm is unknown, and this lack of knowledge seriously hinders the elimination of this parasite. The fringed tapeworm is found only in the Rocky Mountain region of North America from Canada to Mexico, the eastern border being the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The worm commonly inhabits the small intestines, bile ducts, gall bladder and occasionally is found in the pancreatic ducts of sheep and will also infect cattle, goats and deer. Diagnosis of fringed tapeworm infection can be made by observing segments in the feces or by microscopic identification of the eggs

from fecal specimens. Until recently, all attempts to rid the infected liver of this parasite had been unsuccessful, although several known drugs would eliminate the parasite from the intestinal tract.

In 1948, Dr. J. F. Ryff and his associates, who were experimenting with new drugs which might be effective against the fringed tapeworm, found that the compound, Di-Phenthane-70,\* would eliminate the worm from the liver of infected sheep. Following this important discovery, extensive studies were made in the research laboratory and in the field, compiling pertinent data about the drug. It now appears that Di-Phenthane-70 has a specific toxic effect against the bodies of tapeworms since it has been effectively used against this parasite infecting dogs, cats, sheep,

\*Active ingredient of 15% liquid suspension, Teniatol (Pitman-Moore Co.)

goats, cattle and bears. Laboratory studies in sheep and dogs clearly demonstrated that this drug is absorbed from the digestive tract and is secreted in the bile, thereby, destroying any of the worms present in the liver. It was soon learned by treating infected sheep that a smaller dose of the drug could be effectively used to eliminate the tapeworm from the liver, if the animal to be treated was starved approximately 12 to 18 hours prior to dosing. It was also revealed that the dose of Di-Phenthane-70 which eliminated the fringed tapeworm from the liver and intestinal tract of sheep would also eliminate the broad tapeworm. Recently, clinical studies, following oral dosing, have revealed this drug to be extremely useful in the treatment of clinical coccidiosis in sheep, cattle and dogs.

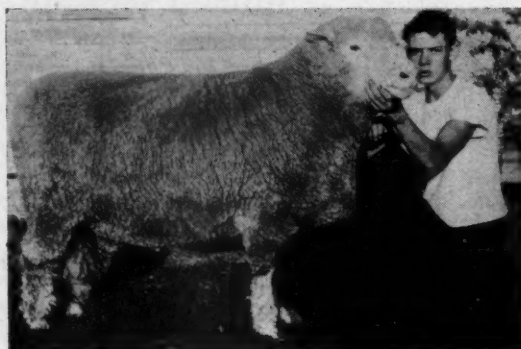
## OREGON SHEEP BREEDERS' PICNIC



Professor E. L. "Dad" Potter, Oregon State College, (right) speaking at the annual picnic of the Oregon Sheep Breeders, held in this beautiful setting near Junction City, Oregon, on July 1st. The home-made picnic fare was delicious and remarks of other visitors also interesting. The picnic wound up with a visit to the farms of C. M. Hubbard and Son and Walter P. Hubbard, where the group inspected purebred sheep and cattle.



# COLUMBIAS....



Our two-year-old Columbia stud ram at the 1950 National Ram Sale.

We will again be entering the National Ram Sale with a **QUALITY** consignment of 27 COLUMBIAS:

- 2 Registered Stud Rams
- 5 Registered Rams
- 20 Range Rams

*Hope To See You There*

*Mark B. Hanson*

SPANISH FORK  
UTAH

## See my consignment of YEARLING COLUMBIA RANGE RAMS

AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE  
2 Pens of 10 Each

I have been breeding COLUMBIAS since 1941 for Density of Fleece, Open Faces and Desirable Body Conformation. All Rams Range Raised. Not Pampered.

**EUGENE A. JOHNSON** 11428 S.E. Glenwood, Portland, Oregon  
—Formerly at Helena, Montana—

## Columbias



Our 1947 Grand Champion Pen of Three Ewes at the National Columbia Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota. We had the Grand Champion Pen of Three Ewes at this show for three consecutive years: 1946, 1947 and 1948.

At the NATIONAL RAM SALE, August 20 and 21, we will be selling another **QUALITY** consignment of purebred Columbias — studs, registered and range rams.

**MARK BRADFORD** SPANISH FORK, UTAH

The benefit to be gained by drenching sheep with this drug is primarily to decrease the liver loss occurring at the packing plant. Not infrequently, in certain lots of western lambs, the liver condemnation will run as high as 75 percent. A comparative study with two groups of feeder lambs in Kansas, regarding liver condemnation, revealed that 3,455 lambs treated with Di-Phenthane-70 had a liver condemnation of 5.3 percent, whereas, in 1,396 untreated lambs, 16.8 percent of the livers were condemned.

In February of 1950, Mr. Buck Harding, a sheep rancher and feeder, called a meeting at Colby, Kansas, to study death losses occurring in lambs on wheat pasture. It was revealed at this meeting that feeder lambs on high protein feed (wheat) were dying and that autopsy examinations did not reveal any significant information other than the presence of fringed tapeworms.

Death losses have been stopped in some bands of feeder lambs by simply treating with Di-Phenthane-70 to remove the fringed tapeworm.

This problem, obviously, needs much more research study before a definite understanding can be reached.

### Enterotoxemia

The disease, Enterotoxemia, is of great importance to the sheep industry and extensive biological research has been conducted in recent years, to develop immunizing agents which will protect susceptible sheep. Unfortunately, it appears that many people working with sheep do not have a thorough understanding of this disease. Probably a great part of prevailing misunderstanding is due to the commonly used synonym, "Overeating Disease," which is misleading in that it infers that the death of the animal results from overconsumption of food. And as one feeder said, "No one can produce a vaccine which will keep a lamb from eating too much." Actually, Enterotoxemia occurs primarily in highly fed sheep, since the disease is due to the combination of: (1) good nourishment and (2) the bacteria, *Clostridium perfringens*, Type D.

The sickness and resulting death are caused by a toxin (poison) which is produced by the bacteria. This organism is somewhat similar to the bacteria that causes tetanus (lockjaw), since tetanus also is due to a toxin. This toxin is extremely potent and very fast acting; so sheep stricken with this disease are usually found dead. When these dead animals are autopsied, there has been a consistent find-

ing of so-called "pulpy kidney," which has resulted in the name "Pulpy Kidney Disease" also being used to describe this sheep disease. It is possible, by laboratory procedures, to test the contents of the small intestine of the dead sheep for presence of the toxin. This test is valuable from a diagnostic standpoint.

Fortunately, this disease can be successfully controlled by vaccination. To protect susceptible animals, two types of preparations are available: a bacterin and an antitoxin (serum). The bacterin should be used in susceptible animals which will need a long-lasting protective against the toxin. When this biological preparation is injected subcutaneously, the animal's body develops "antitoxins" which can neutralize any toxin that maybe produced at a later date. It should be realized that this resulting antitoxin does not reach a strong protective level until approximately two weeks after injection and sheep should not be placed on full feed until two weeks after bacterin immunization.

The other biological preparation, the antitoxin or serum, contains a high concentration of antitoxin to be used on bands of sheep which are dying from the disease. Within 24 hours following a subcutaneous injection of the antitoxin, the susceptible sheep have protection against the toxin. Unfortunately, the protection gained by the injected antitoxin lasts only two to three weeks. It should, therefore, be understood that highly fed, well-nourished lambs can be protected from this disease by two biological preparations: a bacterin which must be given in advance of the increased feeding program to allow for a build-up of body antitoxin production to protect the animal from the toxin, or an antitoxin (serum) which can stop outbreaks of the disease in a band by immediately giving the susceptible animal sufficient antitoxin to resist the effects of the toxin.

Pharmaceutical and biological research has made encouraging progress toward controlling two troublesome disease conditions of sheep: fringed tapeworm infection and Enterotoxemia, and graphically illustrates an example of the work which is being conducted to aid the sheep industry.

#### HEAVY FLEECE

A crossbred ewe fleece weighing 52 pounds with a staple 27 inches long was received in faultless condition by a Wellington, New Zealand, wool store. The ewe had not been shorn for six years.

## JAMES LAIDLAW & SONS, Incorporated

MULDOON, IDAHO

Breeders of

# PANAMA RAMS SUFFOLK RAMS

*"Range Raised for Range Use"*

## • C O L U M B I A S

My 1950 National Ram Sale consignment will consist of six smooth registered Columbia yearling rams with good conformation, including this choice stud.

IVAN G. EPPERSON

JEROME, IDAHO



## WYOMING PUREBRED COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION

offers two top sales—

- 100 TOP COLUMBIA STUD EWES and 15 BIG STUD RAMS

on

*August 31 — Douglas, Wyoming*

- 400 COLUMBIA RANGE RAMS

on

*September 25 — Rawlins, Wyoming*

To sell in uniform pens of 2 to 10 head per pen. All are growthy, rugged yearlings and not over filled. All are sheared this year.

FOR CATALOGS CONTACT — TONY FELLHAUER, LARAMIE, WYOMING

# To Be Sold At The 36th National Ram Sale

## Union Stock Yards - - - North Salt Lake, Utah

### 1602 RAMS

MONDAY, AUGUST 20:

Columbias, Panamas, Corriedales, Targhees,  
Whiteface Crossbreds and Rambouillets

Consignors	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
<b>313 COLUMBIAS</b>			
<b>Barton &amp; Sons, Alden K.</b>			
Manti, Utah .....	1	5	10
<b>Bradford, Mark</b>			
Spanish Fork, Utah .....	2	5	25
<b>Brown, Stanley S.</b>			
Troy, Idaho .....	.....	.....	5
<b>Denecke, W. A.</b>			
Bozeman, Montana .....	2	5	10
<b>Dorney, C. W.</b>			
Monte Vista, Colorado .....	3	5	10
<b>Elkington Brothers</b>			
Idaho Falls, Idaho .....	.....	.....	10
<b>Epperson, Ivan G.</b>			
Jerome, Idaho .....	1	5	.....
<b>Hansen, Wynn S.</b>			
Collinston, Utah .....	2	5	25
<b>Hanson, Mark B.</b>			
Spanish Fork, Utah .....	2	5	20
<b>Johnson, Eugene A.</b>			
Portland, Oregon .....	.....	.....	20
<b>Lind &amp; Son, Elmer</b>			
Vernal, Utah .....	.....	.....	5
<b>Mansfield, Henry A.</b>			
Vernal, Utah .....	.....	.....	5
<b>Meuleman &amp; Sons, Harry</b>			
Rupert, Idaho .....	1	.....	.....
<b>Mt. Haggin Livestock Company</b>			
Anaconda, Montana .....	.....	.....	40
<b>Thomas, Pete</b>			
Malad, Idaho .....	2	5	20
<b>Towne, N. L.</b>			
Bozeman, Montana .....	.....	.....	5
<b>Utah State Agricultural College</b>			
Logan, Utah .....	1	5	.....
<b>Young, Cy</b>			
St. Anthony, Idaho .....	1	5	35
	18	50	245

#### 86 PANAMAS

<b>Bell, Tom</b>			
Rupert, Idaho .....	.....	.....	10
<b>Horn, Joseph</b>			
Rupert, Idaho .....	.....	.....	15
<b>Laidlaw &amp; Sons, Inc., James</b>			
Muldoon, Idaho .....	.....	.....	30
<b>Meuleman &amp; Sons, Harry</b>			
Rupert, Idaho .....	1	.....	5

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21:

Suffolks, Hampshires and  
Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

Consignors	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
<b>Ricks Brothers</b>			
Idaho Falls, Idaho .....	.....	.....	5
<b>Sargent, D. L.</b>			
Cedar City, Utah .....	.....	.....	15
<b>University of Idaho</b>			
Moscow, Idaho .....	.....	.....	5
	1	.....	85
<b>10 CORRIEDALES</b>			
<b>Sanderson &amp; Sons, C. R.</b>			
Monte Vista, Colorado .....	.....	.....	10
			10
<b>30 TARGHEES</b>			
<b>Mt. Haggin Livestock Company</b>			
Anaconda, Montana .....	.....	.....	20
<b>Young, Lowell</b>			
St. Anthony, Idaho .....	.....	.....	10
			30

#### 10 RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS

<b>Covey-Bagley-Dayton</b>			
Cokeville, Wyoming .....	.....	.....	10
			10

#### 321 RAMBOUILLETS

<b>Bagley, Voyle</b>			
Aurora, Utah .....	.....	5	20
<b>Beal &amp; Sons, George L.</b>			
Ephraim, Utah .....	3	5	30
<b>Beal, John H.</b>			
Cedar City, Utah .....	2	5	30
<b>Branch Agricultural College</b>			
Cedar City, Utah .....	1	5	.....
<b>Christensen &amp; Son, E. N.</b>			
Levan, Utah .....	.....	.....	5
<b>Christensen &amp; Sons, F. R.</b>			
Ephraim, Utah .....	3	5	25
<b>Christensen, S. E.</b>			
Ephraim, Utah .....	2	5	25
<b>Hansen, Wynn S.</b>			
Collinston, Utah .....	2	5	25
<b>John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm</b>			
Mt. Pleasant, Utah .....	3	5	25
<b>Nielson Sheep Company</b>			
Ephraim, Utah .....	3	5	20
<b>Port, R. I.</b>			
Sundance, Wyoming .....	.....	5	.....



Consignors	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
<b>Sparks, Hume</b>			
Ephraim, Utah .....	2	5	20
<b>Utah State Agricultural College</b>			
Logan, Utah .....	...	5	5
<b>Withers, John V.</b>			
Paisley, Oregon .....	...	...	10
	21	60	240

#### 433 SUFFOLKS

<b>Becker, M. W.</b>			
Rupert, Idaho .....	1	5	...
<b>Blastock, Robert</b>			
Filer, Idaho .....	1	...	10
<b>Bonida Farm</b>			
Lima, Montana .....	...	5	...
<b>Burroughs, B. B.</b>			
Ontario, Oregon .....	...	...	15
<b>Burton, Thomas B.</b>			
Cambridge, Idaho .....	2	5	45
<b>Caras &amp; Sons, Angel</b>			
Spanish Fork, Utah .....	...	5	10
<b>Finch &amp; Sons, H. L.</b>			
Soda Springs, Idaho .....	5	5	15
<b>Fox, Floyd T.</b>			
Silverton, Oregon .....	...	...	25
<b>Grenville, Arthur C. B.</b>			
Morrin, Alta., Canada .....	3	5	...
<b>Hall, George</b>			
Nephi, Utah .....	...	...	5
<b>Hall, W. C.</b>			
Falkland, B. C., Canada .....	1	5	...
<b>Howland &amp; Son, Charles</b>			
Weiser, Idaho .....	2	5	20
<b>Howland, Lawson</b>			
Cambridge, Idaho .....	1	5	5
<b>Hubbard &amp; Son, C. M.</b>			
Junction City, Oregon .....	2	5	...
<b>Hubbard, Eugene F.</b>			
Corvallis, Oregon .....	...	5	10
<b>Hubbard, Walter P.</b>			
Junction City, Oregon .....	3	5	...
<b>Jenkins, Allan</b>			
Newton, Utah .....	...	5	10
<b>Laidlaw &amp; Sons, Inc., James</b>			
Muldoon, Idaho .....	...	...	50
<b>Malmgren, E. C.</b>			
Levan, Utah .....	...	...	5
<b>Nielsen, Soren P.</b>			
Burley, Idaho .....	...	5	5
<b>Olsen Brothers</b>			
Spanish Fork, Utah .....	1	5	...
<b>Rock &amp; Son, P. J.</b>			
Drumheller, Alta., Canada ..	4	5	20
<b>Turner, Willard</b>			
Nampa, Idaho .....	2	5	...
<b>University of Idaho</b>			
Moscow, Idaho .....	1	5	...
<b>Vassar, Ervin E.</b>			
Dixon, California .....	1	5	...
<b>Vaughn, Howard</b>			
Dixon, California .....	3	5	10
<b>Waddell, Dave</b>			
Amity, Oregon .....	...	5	15

Consignors	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
<b>Wankier, Farrell T.</b>			
Levan, Utah .....	...	5	10
<b>Warrick, Roy B.</b>			
Oskaloosa, Iowa .....	...	...	5
	33	110	290

#### 239 HAMPSHIRE

<b>Blastock, Robert</b>			
Filer, Idaho .....	...	...	20
<b>Branch Agricultural College</b>			
Cedar City, Utah .....	...	5	...
<b>Carlson &amp; Sons, C. N.</b>			
Ovid, Idaho .....	2	5	10
<b>Elkington Brothers</b>			
Idaho Falls, Idaho .....	1	5	5
<b>Hogg &amp; Sons, R. W.</b>			
Salem, Oregon .....	...	...	10
<b>Hubbard &amp; Son, C. M.</b>			
Junction City, Oregon .....	2	...	10
<b>Hubbard, Walter P.</b>			
Junction City, Oregon .....	2	5	10
<b>Larsen, Therald</b>			
Ephraim, Utah .....	...	...	5
<b>McCoy, W. E.</b>			
Buhl, Idaho .....	...	5	10
<b>Matthews Brothers</b>			
Ovid, Idaho .....	3	5	5
<b>Olsen Brothers</b>			
Spanish Fork, Utah .....	1	5	5
<b>Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires</b>			
Jerome, Idaho .....	1	...	15
<b>Rock &amp; Son, P. J.</b>			
Drumheller, Alta., Canada ..	2	5	10
<b>Stephan, F. L. &amp; R. W.</b>			
Twin Falls, Idaho .....	2	5	30
<b>University of Idaho</b>			
Moscow, Idaho .....	...	5	...
<b>Utah State Agricultural College</b>			
Logan, Utah .....	1	5	...
<b>Warrick, Roy B.</b>			
Oskaloosa, Iowa .....	...	5	...
<b>Winkle &amp; Sons, L. A.</b>			
Filer, Idaho .....	2	5	10
	19	65	155

#### 160 SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

<b>Beatty, R. B.</b>			
Twin Falls, Idaho .....	...	...	10
<b>Blastock, Robert</b>			
Filer, Idaho .....	...	...	40
<b>Burton, Thomas B.</b>			
Cambridge, Idaho .....	...	...	40
<b>Covey-Bagley-Dayton</b>			
Cokeville, Wyoming .....	...	...	10
<b>McCoy, W. E.</b>			
Buhl, Idaho .....	...	...	10
<b>Olsen Brothers</b>			
Spanish Fork, Utah .....	...	...	10
<b>Stephan, F. L. &amp; R. W.</b>			
Twin Falls, Idaho .....	...	...	30
<b>Winkle &amp; Sons, L. A.</b>			
Filer, Idaho .....	...	...	10
			160

# This Month's Quiz:

## What is the value of a good ram?

**I**N my opinion, it is hard to determine the true value of a good ram. In the first place, the ram is the foundation of your flock, so, therefore, there is no price too much for a good one when you get what you want—one true to type.

Martin Joyce  
Juntura, Oregon

**P**ERHAPS the best way to get a true picture of the value of a good ram must come from a personal knowledge of the results of having used a poor ram. A careful analysis of results in both cases must and will show that for most sheepmen the good ram gives in his product more quality and quantity: more wool, a bigger production of top market or feeder lambs—less lambing loss etc. Then and more important in life's long run comes the pleasure and satisfaction of working with good livestock.

Henry Lever  
McMinnville, Oregon

**I**T matters not if your flock is large or small, the value of a good ram can not be overestimated. With the uncertainty of world conditions and the high cost of operations, the grower must not overlook one detail that will effect economical production. If America is to remain strong, a high rate of production must be maintained and surely that includes lamb and wool.

In selecting a ram your needs should be considered and neither wool nor meat should be neglected. He should have a strong bloodline, open face, high percent clean-content fleece with good length, and good body conformation. With a good ram, good feed and good management, the grower can succeed.

H. H. Lunt  
Cedar City, Utah

**I** am not able to determine the value of a good ram in actual dollars and cents because you reap a harvest as long as he is in your flock and I have often said, "A good ram is your cheapest investment." With proper care you may get as many as 150 lambs from one ram in one season. I have had rams that were

outstanding and they marked their lambs so I could tell them at birth. I have watched them all season and find that when they are tops at birth they are always tops.

A. R. Hopkins  
Soda Springs, Idaho

**I** think the State College of New Mexico has the qualified answer on this subject. If your ram is not the best, your herd is not improving. Regardless of the quality of the ewe, you certainly cannot improve without a better ram. The expense of keeping good rams is heavy but not comparable to producing low grade wool.

William C. Treat  
Roswell, New Mexico

**A**FTER considering the question and casting about for a suitable answer to such an important query, we decided to consult the dictionary for the true meaning of the word "value." We find it means "to estimate the worth of." In estimating the worth of a ram we find several points to consider. After looking at the ram in question and determining his value as to physical features, such as straightness of back and legs, type of wool and being

physically well formed, one should determine the type of ancestors he has had. If his father and mother and those before have reasonably high records for wool clip and lamb production, it would be safe to assume he would. After all, wool and lambs are the backbone of the sheep industry and that is where we look for profits. Since so many of the characteristics are due to the ram, it is safe to assume that the better ram you have the better sheep you will produce, and in return you will realize more profits.

When one stops to consider the true value of a ram one realizes the truth of the saying—"A good ram doesn't cost it pays."

J. Chas. Hawker  
Delco, Idaho

**S**O much has been written and said about the value of a good ram, that little more may be added. It should be emphasized that a good ram will pay his way; whereas, a poor ram will cost money and disappointment as long as his blood remains in the flock.

An important and fundamental fact is—the use of a good ram always produces in his progeny "Pride of Ownership." With pride of ownership goes more joy in the business, followed by better care and management practices and usually more profit.

As a breeder of registered sheep, I urge all buyers of rams to give them a fair break by proper conditioning before turning in with the ewes and not giving an overload of ewes.

As to the purebred sheep breeder, if we are to succeed in bettering the wool and lamb crops of our country and keep the faith and confidence of our fellow sheepmen, we must adopt a progeny testing program (one example, the American Corriedale Association). No longer can we depend on looks, show records and big names to produce more pounds of wool and lambs.

Performance is the proof in the sheep business.

Perry N. Johnston  
Wallowa, Oregon

**I**F a good ram will sire one hundred lambs in his life time—and this is a  
(Continued on page 36)



—The National Wool Grower

# **B STOCK RANCH**



Choice yearling Suffolk stud rams for the National and other '51 sales.

## *Ready for the Range*

Western sheep producers naturally want rams they can put out on the range ready for service. Buyers of Burton rams at the sales and at the ranch come back for more because they appreciate dependability.

Burton rams are always sold as yearlings after

spending much of their early maturity among lava rock and sagebrush, where they develop efficiency, doing quality and good feet.

You are invited to see these sturdy, sure-footed, serviceable rams both at the sales and at the ranch.

### **DON'T MISS THE BURTON NATIONAL RAM SALE CONSIGNMENT:**

- Suffolks: 2 Studs, 5 Registered, 45 Range Rams
- Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds: 40 Range Rams

# **T. B. BURTON**

**CAMBRIDGE,  
IDAHO**



# HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS •

We have used outstanding sires in our flock to produce big, rugged type rams yielding more pounds of lamb for the sheepman who buys them.

You are invited to see our National Ram Sale consignment at North Salt Lake, August 20 and 21, (all yearlings):

## HAMPSHIRE:

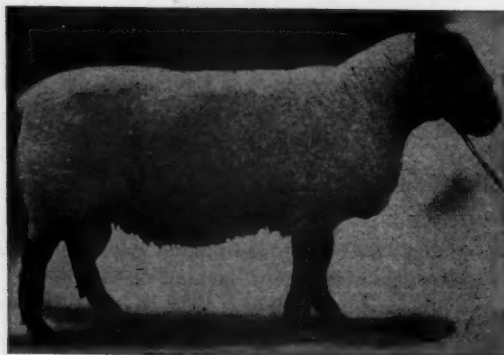
1 Stud, 5 Registered and 5 Range Rams

## SUFFOLKS:

1 Stud and 5 Registered Rams

# • OLSEN BROTHERS

SPANISH FORK, UTAH



Outstanding imported sires, such as "Yeldham Templar" (above) and "Kirton Guard," have been the foundation of our rams that are now giving real performance in the West's best flocks.

*The same bloodlines will again be in our consignment for the National Ram Sale, August 20 and 21*

# Walter P. Hubbard

Junction City

Oregon

At the 1950 National Ram Sale we consigned the top-selling \$1750 Suffolk stud ram, the second high \$500 Hampshire stud ram, and the top-selling registered Hampshire pen at \$325 per head.



## SUFFOLKS HAMPSHIRE

conservative figure—and these lambs are one pound apiece heavier than the average of the lambs at 24 cents a pound, you should realize \$25 more profit or be \$25 richer for having a better ram. If he should also produce an extra pound of wool on these 100 sheep and it had a value of 50 cents per pound you would have another \$50 profit from the one superior ram.

This profit one can see in dollars and cents, but at the same time these lambs sired by a good ram would pass some of these good inherited characteristics on to their offsprings and his value is carried on.

Ronald L. Sims  
Evanston, Wyoming

I have a three-year contract with a Suffolk raiser in Washington to buy his bucks for double the amount I get per pound for my lambs in the fall. For instance, if I receive \$30 a hundred pounds for lambs, I will give him \$60 a hundred for his bucks. I winter lamb bucks and use them to breed in September as yearlings, and sell them in October for the same price my lamb rams will cost me. By this means I always have yearling bucks to breed my ewes. I feel this age of bucks is the best to do the job.

Mervin DeTuwe  
Browning, Montana

THE value of a good ram can probably be measured in several ways, such as by the satisfied and happy look on your face at weighing time at the stockyards, or by those extra pounds of wool that you didn't have any idea were in the wool bag when it was weighed.

Both of these reasons, of course, refer back to the old dollar, but for the best interest of the sheepman he should look farther into the future and pick a ram, either wool or mutton type, that he feels will do the job not just for a season or two but one that fits a program any good sheepman must have to stay in business today and get that small percentage of profit.

From my own experience with sheep and watching really good sheepmen pick their rams, it is not hard to tell what they are looking for and those in a hurry are generally sorry they didn't look for a better ram.

Robert Davis  
Big Timber, Montana

The National Wool Grower

## Bureau Issues New Capital Gains Ruling

ON June 27 the Internal Revenue Bureau issued a ruling stating that a stockman is entitled to capital gains on income received from the sale of breeding animals which have been used for breeding purposes for substantially their full period of usefulness, and from animals sold prior to such full period of usefulness if the taxpayer can show that they were added to the herd for substantial use in the breeding herd and not temporarily with the object in view of an early sale. The ruling also includes as capital assets dairy and draft animals but specifically excludes hogs, chickens and turkeys. This official ruling, like the Treasury Release of April 18, 1951 which it formalizes, represents a partial acquiescence by the Bureau in the court decisions which held previous Bureau rulings to be invalid in so far as they denied capital gains on the sale of breeding herd culls. The ruling states the present position of the Bureau as follows:

"4. It is the present position of the Bureau that gains derived from the sale of dairy, draft or breeding animals are to be recognized as coming within the purview of section 117 (j) of the Code if the taxpayer establishes that the particular animals sold were actually used for dairy, draft, or breeding purposes for substantially their full period of usefulness. If such animals are sold prior to such full period of usefulness, the taxpayer must show that they were added to the herd for substantial use in such herd and not temporarily with the object in view of an early sale. Gains derived from the sale of breeding animals which were used for the production of only one offspring or litter of offspring will not be subject to the capital gains treatment prescribed in section 117(j) of the Code. Animals which are used only temporarily as breeders or producers, including ordinarily hogs, chickens and turkeys will not be subject to the capital gains treatment prescribed by section 117(j) of the Code."

This is not a full recognition of the principles laid down in the court cases. In the first place, the court decisions do not require that animals, in order to qualify for capital gains, must have been used for substantially their full period of usefulness, nor do they so definitely, as the ruling does, put the burden of proof on the taxpayer to show that animals sold prior to such full period were added to the herd for substantial use. In addition, the pro-



◀ The \$3350 Suffolk-Top of the 1948 National Ram Sale, and highest priced Suffolk ever sold in America.

Our National Ram Sale record also includes: One of 2 top selling registered Suffolk pens in 1949 . . . The 2 Suffolk stud lambs that sold at \$750 each in the 1950 Sale . . . top for stud lambs in that sale . . . and the top Hampshire in 1948.

## Rockville Stock Farm Suffolks and Hampshires

Hardy, Northern-Raised, Heavy Boned . . .  
Bred to Give You More Pounds of Lambs in a Shorter Time.

"There's No Substitute for Quality" . . . The results of this slogan followed through the years of our operation, will again be seen in our Consignment to the National Ram Sale, August 20-21: 4 Studs, 5 Registered and 10 Range Suffolk Rams . . . 2 Studs, 5 Registered and 10 Range Hampshire Rams.

# P. J. ROCK & SON

DRUMHELLER

ALBERTA

CANADA



## SUFFOLKS . . .

My consignment to the National Ram Sale will consist of five registered and ten range rams, all yearlings and sired by an outstanding University of Idaho ram.

◀ One of my choice yearlings.

## ALLAN JENKINS

NEWTON,  
UTAH

**QUALITY  
SUFFOLKS**

**WILLARD  
TURNER**

NAMPA,  
IDAHO



One of my yearling stud rams for this year's  
National Ram Sale.

**HAMPSHIRE:**

*Bred and Selected For Production*

**R. W. HOGG and SONS**

Rte 8, Box 841

SALEM, OREGON

**BEAU GESTE FARMS** are pleased to offer

A Pen of Hampshire Rams and  
A Pen of Suffolk Rams at the

**36th National Ram Sale, August 20-21**

We wish to call attention to the Length, Scale, and Heavy Bone of  
These Rams. The Kind that Produce More Pounds of Lambs.

**BEAU GESTE FARMS**

Roy B. Warrick & Son  
OSKALOOSA, IOWA

vision in the new ruling which denies capital gains on the sale of animals used for the production of only one offspring or litter as well as the denial of capital gains on hogs, runs entirely contrary to the court cases which have repeatedly granted capital gains on the sale of sows which had produced only one litter and bred heifers that may not yet have produced a calf. Thus, although the Bureau by its new ruling has recognized the stockman's right to capital gains on the sale of old animals culled from the breeding herd, it has unreasonably emphasized a burden of proof on mature animals, and flatly refused to accept as a breeding animal one which is used only "temporarily" for that purpose. Since this new ruling does not follow the court decisions in these respects, it creates once again uncertainty in this capital gains field.

Because the Bureau can at any time revoke its rulings and because the new ruling is too limited to be a satisfactory recognition of the court cases, the National Live Stock Tax Committee, together with other farm and ranch organizations, have felt it advisable to ask Congress to write court decisions into law by amending Section 117 (j) (I) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide specifically, and without any such limitations as appear in the new ruling, that the capital gains benefits of that section shall be available to stockmen who sell animals held by them for breeding purposes. An amendment to this effect was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House. The amendment contains no such qualifications as exist in the new Treasury ruling, but merely states that livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy

**WOOL BUREAU'S  
CALIFORNIA OFFICE**

Early in July the Wool Bureau, Inc., opened a branch office at 756 South Broadway, Los Angeles, to conduct its rapidly expanding activities in wool promotion on the West Coast. The appointment of Mrs. Frances Ralston to direct the "Wool in California Colors" promotion has been announced by F. Eugene Ackerman, Bureau President, who went to California recently to complete the plans for opening the branch and to review details of several Pacific Coast projects scheduled for coming months.



purposes for a period of twelve months or more will qualify for capital gains. The House Ways and Means Committee Report recommended that the word "livestock" be interpreted broadly, and the new ruling runs counter to that recommendation. The amendment is presently under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee and the new Treasury ruling will be brought to the attention of that Committee in the hope that it will make recommendations which will offset the latest limitations imposed by the Bureau.

—Stephen H. Hart

## Higher Rates Less Traffic

**H**EAVY decreases occurred in livestock carloadings, freight tonnages and gross revenue originating on Class I railroads in each of the years 1947-50, inclusive, compared to 1946, before the substantially higher rates became effective. This is the nub of the testimony filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission lately by USDA transportation specialists.

For all species of livestock, the 1946 totals originating on Class I railways were 877,584 carloads comprising 9,830,725 tons of livestock, on which freight revenues were \$94,956,679—under lower rates then prevailing.

Following the imposition of higher freight rates, decreases in livestock carloads under those of 1946 above noted amounted to 142,900 less in 1947, 276,745 less in 1948, 342,928 less in 1949, and 402,306 less in 1950—all years of the higher freight tariffs.

Tonnages of livestock by rail also declined below those of 1946 from 1,713,278 less tons in 1947 to 4,650,419 tons less in 1950. This slump in loading and hauling caused losses of freight revenues compared with 1946 of more than \$12,900,000 in 1947, \$12,350,000 in 1948, \$14,360,000 in 1949, and \$19,370,000 in 1950. Thus, it is pointed out, the higher freight charges did not pay out in terms of retaining business volume on Class I railroads.

In another example, it is shown that drive-ins (truck deliveries) at public markets have greatly increased in percentage of total receipts since the higher freight rates were instituted. With cattle, the drive-ins on over 60 markets in 1946 were 57 percent of all receipts, while in 1950 they reached 75.8 percent. Hog drive-ins increased in the period from 60.7 percent to 79 percent.

—U. S. D. A. Farm Paper Letter

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## HAMPSHIRE

Here's the record:

- 1945: Top and second high selling Hampshire rams (Top outsold all breeds)
- 1946: Top selling Hampshire ram (shown above); also second high.
- 1947: Top selling Hampshire ram.
- 1948: Top selling pen of Hampshire range rams and second high selling Suffolk ram lamb (shown above)
- 1950: Top selling Hampshire ram.



## SUFFOLKS

We believe our 1951 National Ram Sale consignment will appeal to our friends. These rams have substance, bone and scale:

### SUFFOLKS

- 2 Yearling Studs and
- 5 Registered Yearlings

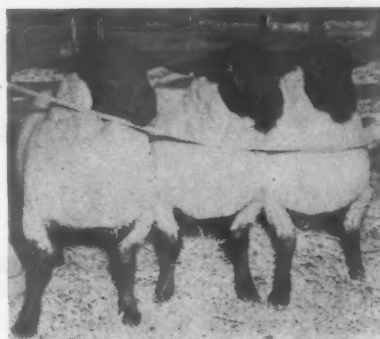
### HAMPSHIRE

- 2 Yearling Studs and
- 10 Range Rams

### ROUTE 3

JUNCTION CITY, OREGON

**C. M. HUBBARD & SON**



Three of our ram lambs at five months of age.

Every Suffolk sheep in our flock is selected for its ability to reach 100 pounds in the shortest possible time, along with a desirable mutton carcass.

Consigning to the National Ram Sale, August 20 and 21.

1 Stud Ram Lamb

1 Pen of Five Registered Ram Lambs

**M. W. BECKER**

RUPERT,  
IDAHO

# Lamb Marketing in July

NOTE: Due to the fact that this issue went to press a few days early, the following quotations are for the period July 1 to 23.

market the first week of July from \$31 to \$32.50. Utility to good grade spring slaughter lambs sold on various markets in a \$27 to \$31 price range.

Good to prime old crop shorn lambs and yearlings sold from \$27.50 to \$31; those with No. 1 pelts ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch wool growth), brought \$26 to \$29. One load of

**P**RICES on slaughter lambs worked somewhat lower during the first three weeks of July in spite of smaller market receipts compared with the same period a year ago. However, increases in Federal slaughter indicate more southeastern and southwestern lambs being slaughtered than in June. Also, the eastward movement of lambs from Idaho, Oregon and Washington got under way, many going direct to slaughterers. The heavy movement of Idaho spring lambs on the Ogden market was also in full swing during July. These lambs were marketed at weights from 96 to 109 pounds. Also, a heavy movement of range spring lambs through the San Francisco market got under way in July.

Good to prime spring slaughter lambs sold mostly in a \$30.50 to \$33.50 price range during the first three weeks of July. About 95 carloads of spring lambs grading good, choice and prime sold on the Ogden

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1951	1950
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Six Months .....	4,660,581	5,672,532
Week Ended .....	July 14	July 15
Slaughter at 32 Centers .....	160,356	201,921
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime .....	\$32.00	\$27.10
Good and Choice .....	31.00	25.33
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Prime, 40-50 pounds .....	\$61.80	\$55.35
Choice, 40-50 pounds .....	61.80	53.65

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—June

	1951	1950
Cattle .....	786,861	1,065,815
Calves .....	406,000	484,798
Hogs .....	4,699,805	4,154,180
Sheep and Lambs .....	810,752	1,018,648

## Mt. Haggin Livestock Company

### TOP YEARLING RAMS

*Also*

Large mature COLUMBIA, TARGHEE and HAMPSHIRE ram lambs weighing 100 pounds and over available.

Rams are all range-raised and run in the mountains until about thirty days before shipment.

The MOUNT HAGGIN COMPANY have used and are using more top Dubois bred stud Targhee, Columbia and Polled Rambouillet rams than any breeding outfit in the West. Sales records at Dubois verify this statement.

## Columbias, Targhees, Hampshires

*In Lots and Carloads*

JOHN HUTCHISON }  
DWIGHT WHITE }

Shepherds

DARYLE L. GETTING, General Mgr.  
Anaconda, Montana

choice to prime fall-shorn offerings sold at \$30.

Good and choice shorn slaughter ewes sold largely in a \$13.75 to \$17.50 price range. Cull and utility kinds brought \$8 to \$15.

Good and choice spring feeder lambs sold on the markets mostly in a \$30.50 to \$34 price range. At Fort Worth spring feeder lambs sold from \$23 to \$29. Good and choice Idaho feeders reached \$31 at Ogden during the second week of July, and at Omaha the same week good and choice 84-pound Idaho spring feeder lambs sold at \$32.50.

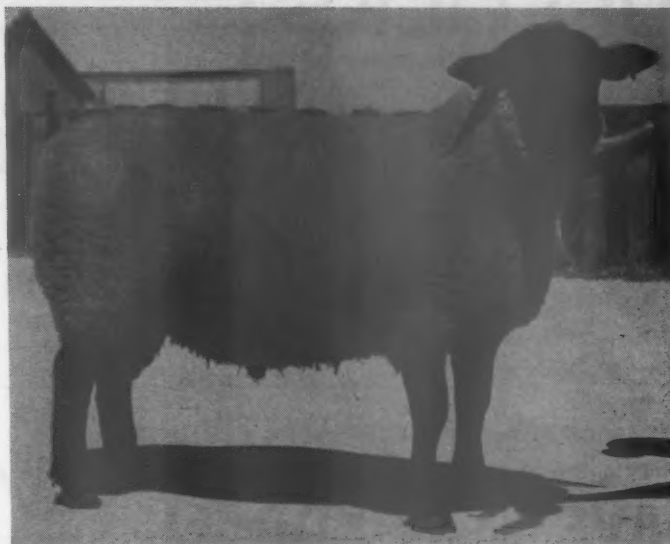
Medium to choice short-term to solid-mouth breeding ewes sold in a \$14 to \$25 price range while good and choice yearling breeding ewes brought \$29 to \$33.50. Some two and three-year-olds sold at \$22 to \$24.

### COUNTRY CONTRACTING

The volume of lamb contracting at country points was reported as small during July. In the vicinity of Armington, Montana the first week of July, 2,000 head of blackface yearling ewes were reported sold for August 1st delivery at \$35. In the Roundup, Montana area the second week of July, 2,200 whiteface wether lambs were contracted for fall delivery at 31½ cents. In the Great Falls, Montana area the third week of July, 1,950 whitefaced wether lambs were contracted for September 15th delivery at 31 cents. Also, during the third week of July, 1,000 wether lambs were reported contracted in northwestern Montana at 31½ cents for early October delivery.

A July 6th report from Spokane states that some downward adjustment had been made in that area on asking prices of spring lambs for fall delivery. In a few instances growers were asking 32 cents for their lambs but bids were reported below these offerings. Scattered lots of lambs were reported bought for fall delivery at prices ranging from 30 cents to 31½ cents with the privilege of topping off the bands for slaughter in August and delivery to be continued in September. A July 13th report from Spokane states that one sizable string of over 5,000 head of blackface wether and feeder lambs in eastern Washington was reported offered for contract at 30 cents straight across. A few sales in southwestern Washington of black-faced fat lambs off the mountains were reported at 30 to 31½ cents.

A few yearling ewes in western South



YEARLING SUFFOLK RAM CONSIGNED TO NATIONAL RAM SALE, BRED BY US AND SIRED BY *IMP. KIRTON CALIFORNIAN*, WHICH WAS BRED BY STUART PAUL OF KIRTON, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND.

Note: We are sorry to have to report that *IMP. GRANSMOOR OXFORD 53127 A*, pictured last month in our advertisement, died suddenly early in July. In his place we will sell *KIRTON FOREMOST*, bred by Stuart Paul of Kirton, Suffolk, England. We had intended to keep this ram for our own use but now have decided to substitute him in the ram sale for the ram which died.

## HOWARD VAUGHN

DIXON, CALIFORNIA

### PRODUCTION TESTED SUFFOLKS

We are offering for sale 100 head of yearling rams and ram lambs. The sires of this offering range from 300 to 370 pounds. You are cordially invited to inspect our flocks and offerings.



### MAYFIELD'S RIVERDALE FARM

C. B. and C. W. Mayfield, Owners

Sherman (5 miles N.E. of Springfield off of U. S. 66) Illinois



# SUFFOLKS

- Foundation stock and sires imported from the best blood lines in England.
- Consigning to the National:
  - 5 Registered Suffolk Yearling Rams
  - 15 Range Suffolk Yearling Rams
- *Don't miss these top lamb-producing money-makers.*
- ALSO, EWES FOR SALE AT THE RANCH

**DAVE M. WADDELL**

AMITY,  
OREGON

WALDO HILLS

STOCK FARM

# SUFFOLKS

WILL SEE YOU AT THE  
**NATIONAL RAM SALE**

AUGUST 20 and 21, 1951

**FLOYD T. FOX**

**Silverton, Oregon**



HAMPVILLE TYPE

*Hampville Ranch*

MATTHEWS BROS. . . . OVID, IDAHO

We hope to see you—both buyers and spectators—at the 1951 National Ram Sale.

We'll be there with  
**OUR TOPS OF THE 1950 CROP.**

Dakota the third week of July brought \$36 per head for immediate delivery.

A July 20th report from Billings states that the general asking price for white-faced yearling ewes in Wyoming and Montana is \$40 to \$42 per head. It is also reported that a few outfits are asking up to \$42.50, with no apparent interest at those prices.

As in June, inactivity in contracting during July has been partly due to uncertainty of possible lamb prices while Congress has been determining the future course of the Defense Production Act. As we go to press, we are still in the dark as to price ceilings on lamb, but from recent Congressional actions they are looming on the horizon and possibly dressed lamb ceilings will be announced before this issue reaches you. The dormant wool market and decline in pelt values has also slowed up trading on lambs. One encouraging factor in the extension of the Defense Production Act is that slaughter quotas will probably be eliminated.—E. E. Marsh

## QUOTAS

Slaughter quotas on calves were increased by the OPS on July 18th from 85 to 100 percent; those on swine from 105 to 110 percent. In California lamb slaughter during July has also been increased to 100 percent.

## ANNUAL SALE

of  
Approximately 300 Rams

300 Ewes  
200 Ewe Lambs  
Drafted from the

COLUMBIA TARGHEE  
RAMBOUILLET

Flocks of the  
U.S. Sheep Experiment Station  
and  
Western Sheep Breeding  
Laboratory

Dubois, Idaho

10 o'clock A.M., Sept. 27, 1951  
Sale list of rams upon request  
about Sept. 1

## America Dominates Australian Wool Trade Discussions

JULY 17, 1951

**H**OTTEST arguments in Australia are raging about America's bid to buy its wool by allocation outside the auction room. While we realize that America needs our wool for defense purposes, and we know that American buying of our wool has played a big part in our prosperity, few Australians are keen to give up their method of selling wool by open auction. We realize that America supplies us with carbon black, tungsten and sulphur which are vital to our economy, and think that USA should get some priority for our wool. But we are not quite sure how we should go about it. In fact, latest reports indicate that Americans themselves favor the sale of wool by auction. We only hope that something satisfactory to both countries can be worked out soon. By the way, most Australians were thrilled by the Pacific mutual defense pact between our countries and New Zealand recently.

America's decision to back an increase in the production of synthetic fibers, has hardened some opinion against giving the U.S.A. some priority for our wool. But some farsighted people think that blended fabrics will ultimately increase the demand for wool. Whatever happens, the threat of synthetics is strengthening our determination to increase the efficiency of our sheep industry and manufacturing processes.

On the brighter side of the picture for Australian wool men, is the Government's decision to discontinue the levy of 7% percent on all wool sales. The levy yielded about 100 million dollars in the 1950-51 season and will contribute most of the initial capital for a plan of minimum reserve prices for wool.

During the next few weeks, we have to vote whether we will accept the Government's minimum reserve plan. It is receiving strong opposition from the bigger wool growers who do not want any Government interference, and is getting some support from people with smaller flocks. No one cares to forecast the result of the poll yet.

The season's wool sales ended with values much lower than March's high levels, but slightly firmer than recent prices. People hope for a slight recovery when the new season's sales start in Sydney on

August 27th, but no one is optimistic enough to expect prices to skyrocket again.

New Zealand wool sales will start again on August 15 after a prolonged suspension

## RANGE RAISED SUFFOLKS & HAMPSHIRE

*The Best Are the Cheapest*

ROBERT BLASTOCK FILER, IDAHO



## H. L. FINCH & SONS

SODA SPRINGS,  
IDAHO



Our imported Suffolk Stud ram which topped the 1942 National Ram Sale at \$2000. This was one of the first Suffolks to bring this price in the National Sale. Purchased by G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado.

We invite you to see our yearling Suffolks for the 1951 National Ram Sale:  
5 IMPORTED STUDS, 5 REGISTERED AND 15 RANGE RAMS



August, 1951

## SHEEP PRODUCERS LIKE THEM!

Go back through the records at the National and other ram sales and you will find that Howland rams have been top-sellers. To see why sheep producers like them, come out to the National Ram Sale and examine this year's consignment of sturdy SUFFOLK yearlings:

2 Studs, 5 Registered, and  
20 Range Rams

**CHAS. HOWLAND & SON**  
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

## SUFFOLKS

Hope to see you at the NATIONAL RAM SALE where you are cordially invited to inspect my consignment:

*One Pen of Five Suffolk Yearling  
Range Rams*

**E. C. MALMGREN**  
LEVAN, UTAH

## "HALLMARK" SUFFOLKS

*Big, Active Sheep  
True to Type*



We have entered in the National:

1 YEARLING STUD  
5 REGISTERED YEARLINGS



**WILLIAM C. HALL**

Falkland, B.C., Canada

since mid-February because of the water-front strike.

Greatest upset for years in Australian show rings happened in Sydney last month when a ram from an unknown stud defeated all the "bluebloods" from well-known flocks, for the grand championship of Sydney's sheep show.

Even its owner, Mr. F. O. Gobbert of Delungra, New South Wales, was surprised. "No, no, I can't believe it," he cried when the result was announced. Other breeders looked on silently and one man lifted his hat slowly and scratched his head. Nevertheless, most people are pleased to see a small owner win such an award.

A world's record price at auction, \$10,000, was paid for a ram from F. E. Body's Estate's stud of Trangie, NSW, at Sydney sheep sales. The Australian record for a private sale is \$12,500.

Australian sheeppmen will pay a total of 10 million dollars for wool bales this season. Packs from Pakistan cost so much now that local production may be stimulated.

Of particular significance to America, is the Australian Agricultural Council's commendation that the ban on the export of Merinos from Australia should be eased. Lifting of the embargo would mean that America could import our Merinos. Most of us would like to see that happen.

The virus disease myxomatosis continues to kill Australian rabbits despite forecasts that it would not be active this winter. Scientists are seeking an insect which carries it to rabbits when mosquitoes are dormant. Many think a sand fly does the job in winter.

We are all pleased that our Mr. Douglas

*See the cream of our HAMPSHIRE  
and SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE at  
the National Sale this year!*

**L. A. WINKLE & SONS**  
Filer, Idaho

## 5TH ANNUAL RAM SALE

24 OCTOBER 1951

Lamont Sales Pavilion

46TH & LAFAYETTE, DENVER

For Information Write  
**COLORADO  
WOOL GROWERS ASSN.**  
Box 6650 Denver 16

Annual State Convention  
Shirley-Savoy Hotel  
October 22 and 23

## Suffolks . . .

Our flock has been sired by notable bloodlines — Stewart Paul, Clarindale, Rock, Kelsey & Turner.

See our quality consignment at

the NATIONAL:

5 Registered and 10 Range  
Suffolk Yearling Rams



**FARRELL T. WANKIER**  
LEVAN, UTAH

## ANGEL CARAS & SONS

Owners of the Largest Registered  
**SUFFOLK FLOCK** in Utah

Our 20 years in the Suffolk business enables us to select our breeding stock. We are offering in the National Ram Sale 15 Top Yearling Rams sired by Finch Ram.

OUTSTANDING BREEDING STOCK FOR  
SALE ON OUR FARM AT ALL TIMES  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## SUFFOLKS

Our Pen of Five Registered Yearling Suffolk Rams will merit the close inspection of Purebred Breeders at the National Ram Sale.

Our 1950 offering of foundation ewes and rams was purchased by 30 breeders in 8 States. We feel highly honored that Montana State College and Arizona State College selected their Foundation Ewes from Our Flock.

For Sale at the Farm, we have 30 Top Yearling Rams, including some Stud Show Prospects.

Flock Established 1929

**BONIDA FARM**

LIMA, MONTANA  
B. D. Murdoch, Owner



Boyd was elected chairman of the Wool Bureau's Board of Directors in New York this week. He is an excellent wool grower and administrator.

Big graziers are worried because the Government threatens to proclaim more stud properties for subdivision and closer settlement. Chief resistance is against the breaking up of stud properties which supply our best breeding stock.

We are enjoying the best winter weather for many years. Most pastures are making growth like spring. Floods have threatened some riverside properties during the last week.

Prime wether mutton is selling at up to 24 cents a pound on the hoof, and prime light lamb to 32 cents a pound.

—Colin Webb

## Wool Market Still Dull

THE wool market within recent weeks has earned the title of "dullest on record." It is, of course, regular vacation time for mills which means cessation of activities at that level. Then, fortunately, there is no disposition on the part of growers who still own their 1951 wool clips to even offer them during this slow time. The amount of wool still in growers' possession is estimated between 12 and 15 million pounds. And the major foreign wool auctions are closed for the season. There is one series running in London at intervals from July 9th through the 20th. Prices at the opening sale there were firm in relation to the closing sale at Brisbane. The next series of auctions will start in New Zealand August 15th.

So there is really nothing on which to base wool prices. The wool futures market, of course, continues to run up and down the scale, but it is no criterion, for, as expert market observers point out, the price of wool does not vary from day to day as this market would indicate.

There are, of course, many factors that affect the market at present. To begin with, there is the general economy. Increased purchases of automobiles, homes and durable commodities combined with the high price levels undoubtedly have a bearish influence on the clothing market, as people are making fewer purchases to meet other commitments. This may account for the slowness that has been evident in that end of the business for some time. There are, however, some indications of an upward turn in civilian demand. Curtailment in apparel buying, of course, can only be carried so far. The

## ★ SUFFOLKS ★

Consigning to the National Ram Sale

1 outstanding Stud, 5 Registered and 5 Range SUFFOLKS. One of my best offerings of

BIG, ACTIVE YEARLINGS,  
RANGE-RAISED for RANGE  
SERVICE

LAWSON HOWLAND

CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

Believe you will like our SUFFOLK ram lamb consignment for the National Sale:

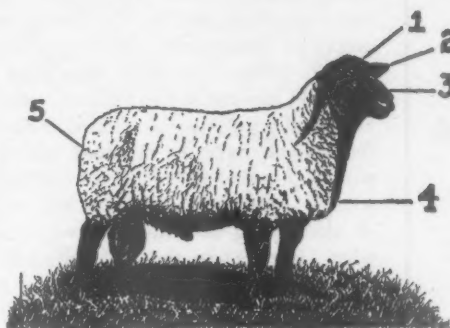
5 Registered & 5 Range

WE INVITE YOU TO SEE THEM

SOREN P. NIELSEN

BURLEY, IDAHO

## The Suffolk



MORE  
PROFITABLE  
BECAUSE  
OF:

- 1. Small, smooth heads . . . LESS TROUBLE AT LAMBING TIME.
- 2. Alert . . . ACTIVE—BETTER RUSTLERS.
- 3. Open face . . . NO WOOL BLINDNESS.
- 4. Unequalled constitutions . . . GREATER HARDINESS, BETTER RUSTLERS, MORE LAMBS THAT GET FAT FASTER.
- 5. Excellent mutton form . . . WEIGH MORE, SELL MORE.

For Complete Details, Including List of Breeders, Write

## AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

C. W. HICKMAN, Secretary, MOSCOW, IDAHO

"Recognized By The Canadian National Livestock Records"



# MONTANA RAM SALE



**TARGHEES  
COLUMBIAS  
RAMBOUILLETS  
CROSSBREDS**

**SUFFOLKS  
HAMPSHIRE**

**615 head**

*"From Montana's  
Finest Breeders"*

**SEPTEMBER 24  
MILES CITY, MONTANA**

Sponsored by

**MONTANA WOOL  
GROWERS ASS'N.**

Helena, Montana

time comes when wardrobe replenishment becomes a "must".

Another bearish element in the market is the report of high inventories of finished goods. These stockpiles are the natural result of the threat of war based on the remembrance of scarcities during previous war years. Just how large these inventories are can only be conjectured. With the resumption of civilian buying at even a normal level, they should be easily absorbed. Such a conclusion seems logical on the basis of the manner in which demand has overbalanced supply for some time past.

It is only logical to assume that military clothing requirements during the fiscal year just opened will at least be on a par with those of that just ended. That the Quartermaster Office is working closely with manufacturers on the timing of its orders is believed by some close to the market. While this may have some undesirable aspects, it also, if true, could act as a stabilizing force. Future orders for the defense force, as reported last month will permit the use of blends (nylon and wool). This will cut down the volume of wool going into military orders somewhat. Here again the price element will undoubtedly play a big part. Some mills, it is said, are now turning to production of all wool goods again because synthetic prices do not offer a very great advantage. Wool is still preferred, not withstanding

(Continued on page 48)

## Our Offering at This Year's Nat'l Ram Sale

Will consist of HAMPSHIRE and  
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE . . . ALL BIG,  
HUSKY, HEAVY-BONED RAMS.

**F. L. STEPHAN  
R. W. STEPHAN**

Shepherd:  
Arnold Putzier TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

## HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

*Time Tested . . . Time Proven  
For Market Lamb Production*

Grand Champion Wether, Chicago, 1948  
Grand Champion Pen Wethers, Chicago, 1949  
Grand Champion Pen Wethers, Chicago, 1950

For 1951 breeders' list and information,  
write

**AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP  
ASSOCIATION**

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## • POOLE HAMPSHIRE • No. 410

We invite your closest inspection of No. 410, our stud offering at the National. He has, we believe, the qualities wanted in a ram to head the modern Hampshire flock. Also selling 15 range rams of quality.

**Pooles' Magic Valley  
Hampshires  
Jerome, Idaho**

Our HAMPSHIRE & COLUMBIA rams are produced from the best blood lines obtainable. Again this year we are consigning to the National Sale some choice yearling rams with size, depth and heavy bone:

**HAMPSHIRE:** 1 Stud, 5 Registered and 10 Range

**COLUMBIA:** 10 Range

—DON'T MISS THEM—

**ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho**

You are invited to see our quality consignment of HAMPSHIRE at the National Ram Sale, August 20 and 21: 2 Studs, 5 Registered and 10 Range Rams, all yearlings.

One of our stud rams for the National Ram Sale.



**C. N. CARLSEN & SONS  
OVID, IDAHO**



*May Sheep Fair, Boston, England*

# WOOL TOPS

*Purchasers and users of  
all types of  
domestic wool*

**Draper Top Co.**

401 Summer Street

Boston 10, Mass.



the views of some OPS officials covered elsewhere in this issue.

Sixty-one mills put in bids for the Army's order for 3,150,000 yards of 16-ounce all-worsted serge and 3,150,000 yards of 16-ounce worsted-nylon serge for November-December delivery. The low bid on both types of serge was \$4.39; the high one, \$6.74. Bids were estimated to be \$2.25 below those of the March peak this year.

The attempt to control or manage the economy is another big factor behind the

present "off" situation. It is impossible to gauge the market by causes and effects or on past experience. No one knows what is going to happen next. What the final outcome is to be will not be known until after July 31st, when the extension of the Defense Production Act is given permanent shape by Congress.

Another upsetting political factor is the continued discussion of international allocation of wool. The United States, it is understood, is bringing considerable pres-

sure to bear on the British and Dominion governments to allocate wool among friendly nations in the world. While there are conflicting comments on the attitude of Dominion growers and governments, the firm conviction here is that they will not accede to our Government's wishes in this matter unless guaranteed continued purchases at adequate prices over a long period of time. (An amendment to the measure extending the Defense Production Act by Congressman D'Ewart of Montana, if contained in the final form of the measure, will prevent this. See Editorial page.)

On the more optimistic side is the fact that stocks of raw wool are light both in the United States and abroad, according to present estimates. The present is apparently one of those slow times that has to be waited through.



## IT'S TIME TO ORDER YOUR JOURGENSEN EWE MARKING HARNESS

- Records the service of your rams
- Tells You which ewes are bred; when they were bred
- Saves You labor, feed, shed room at lambing time

This well-made web harness is ideal for purebred, farm flock and western range operators. Easy to use—straps on brisket of the ram. Harness has metal slot for special grease crayon which is held in place with cotter key. Crayon is interchangeable. Marks the ewe as she is covered. Thousands in use.

### PRICES:

Harness without  
crayon . . . \$3.75  
Crayon, black,  
green, or red  
... .50

F.O.B., San Francisco. 3% State sales tax extra in California.

### NOTE

Please specify color and type of crayon: harder for summer; softer for winter.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR ORDER FROM:  
**CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.**

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—to your grower-owned wool marketing cooperative. 30 years experience grading and marketing wools. The "Pacific" is on your side of the fence.

Liberal cash advances. Write for marketing agreements. Ship freight charges collect.

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Portland is getting ready to welcome you in December 1951.

## R. C. ELLIOTT & COMPANY'S

Organization  
Salt Lake City  
Wishes

### Success to You Ram-ers

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Wool Since 1920 Wool

## SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 Foot...one or two beds

Builders for over 40 Years

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(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

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MEN'S SHIRTS  
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LOUNGING ROBES  
BED BLANKETS  
RANCHWEAR

"Always Virgin Wool"

At Your Dealers

Pendleton Woolen Mills

PORTLAND 4, OREGON

## PURINA VISITS

# C. R. "CHARLIE" KIPPEN

From a modest beginning with a 100 ewe band of sheep in 1928 to four bands of 4,000 ewes, Charlie Kippen today ranks as one of America's outstanding sheepmen.

A father ten times, Kippen scratched to fill the mouths around the table. Though not yet 50, Charlie has bounced four of his grandchildren on his knee.

Kippen's ewes, white-faced Rambouillet, are bucked with Columbia rams for replacements and Suffolks for mutton lambs. His sheep run on the range all year 'round. From November through March, they graze in the Nevada desert. In April, they're shipped to the spring lambing pastures near Grantsville, Utah. They move into the summer range near Morgan, Utah, in June. It's Morgan the Kippens call home.

Charlie Kippen, a busy man most of the year, takes time for a week's hunting trip each fall. "The change does me a world of good," he figures. "Seems to prove 'all work and no play make Jack a dull boy.'" Charlie Kippen, busy father, industrious sheepman, church pillar, doesn't aim to become dull.



## KIPPEN FEEDS PURINA RANGE CHECKERS

Ewes, their average age about 5-6 years, get about ½ lb. Checkers from January 10th to April 1st. "This is my 3rd year on Purina," said Kippen. "Last year I sold lambs weighing 88.6 lbs. despite the browse freezing, and I marketed 107% lamb crop. This year I did even better, docked 112%. You know, I think the ewes show more strength year after year. At least, they're more uniform this year. And they're easier to herd when you feed them Purina. We didn't feed anything before and they ran all over... were never satisfied. And bucking up. Boy, were we busy lambing this year! As many as 1,700 ewes lambled in one week... 3,700 dropped lambs in 3 weeks, which shows they bucked up fast and were in good condition. I expect a 9-lb. wool clip from my yearlings and 10 lbs. from the older sheep this year. I'm plenty satisfied with the results I got on Purina."



**RALSTON PURINA COMPANY**

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# BREEDERS' Directory

KEEP YOUR NAME BEFORE THE BUYING PUBLIC ALL YEAR AT A MINIMUM COST OF \$12 FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS

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DORNEY, C. W.  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
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Jerome, Idaho  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
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Vernal, Utah  
MARKLEY, J. P. & SON  
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Gillette, Wyoming  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
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MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
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PFISTER, JOSEPH  
Node, Wyoming  
PINE TREE RANCH  
Gillette, Wyoming  
THOMAS, PETE  
Malad, Idaho  
THOMPSON RANCH, E. B.  
Milan, Missouri  
YOUNG, CY  
St. Anthony, Idaho

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Burley, Idaho

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THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana  
SCHULZ, LESTER R.  
Sheridan, Montana

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Amity, Oregon  
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Rte 8, Box 841, Salem, Oregon

## HUBBARD, WALTER P.

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MacCARTHY & SONS, D. P.  
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## OLSEN BROS.

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### HORN, JOSEPH

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Muldoon, Idaho

MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY

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### THE PAULY RANCH

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### HALL, WILLIAM C.

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### PEMBROKE, RALPH

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### PIGGOT, D. R.

McMurdo, Golden, B.C., Canada

### ROCK & SON, P. J.

Drumheller, Alta, Canada

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Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

### VASSAR, ERVIN E.

Dixon, California

### VAUGHN, HOWARD

Dixon, California

### WADDELL, DAVE

Amity, Oregon

### WANKIER, FARRELL T.

Levan, Utah

### WARRICK, ROY B. SON

Oskaloosa, Iowa

## TARGHEES

### HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.

Stanford, Montana

### PFISTER, LEO

Node, Wyoming



## The Wool Outlook

THE World Wool Digest published on July 18th by the International Wool Secretariat and The Wool Bureau, Inc., asserts that "psychological factors probably play a more important part in influencing wool prices than is the case with other merchandise." It is indicated that much of the recent lack of interest in wool is "based not so much on facts as on anticipations of possible developments."

"It is true," the statement continues, "that there has been some evidence of consumer resistance. The fall in prices, however, is probably due not so much to current consumer resistance as to the fear of future resistance which, of course, may not materialize at all; there is a fair amount of evidence for the view that the demand for clothing is more sensitive to changes in incomes than to movements in price . . . It may be said that as far as the facts of the situation are concerned the outlook for wool prices remaining at a reasonably high level are good. But, psychological factors will play a very important part in the next few months and where opinions, beliefs and emotions come in, serious economic analysis goes out."

The Digest also makes the following comment on the rise and fall in foreign wool prices: "In September, 1950, the first month of the new season's sales, the average price of 64's merino wool was 36 percent above the level of the closing month of the previous season, but by March, 1951, when peak levels were reached, it showed an increase of 108 percent on September rates. The prices of crossbred 46's showed corresponding rises of 85 and 193 percent."

## ATTENTION

**Sell Your  
HIDES AND WOOL  
SHEEP PELTS**

to the

**IDAHO HIDE AND  
TALLOW CO.**

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Highest Market Prices and a  
Square Deal Always

P. O. Box 757

Phone 314

1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls

"By June, prices of 46's wool had fallen by 52 percent from their March level, to about 40 percent above that of September, 1950, and 64's wool by 46 percent, to about 12 percent above the September price. At the final sales held in Brisbane and Perth last month, however, the market showed a firmer tendency . . . ."

## DEWEY, GOULD & COMPANY WOOL MERCHANTS Boston, Massachusetts



WESTERN HEADQUARTERS

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Salt Lake City, Utah

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## Contest Winner Makes The Grade in New York



Miss Elizabeth Bryan advances her talent in dress designing at the Traphagen School of Fashion in New York, on a scholarship won in "Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool" Contest.

NEW York City may overawe a lot of of aspiring newcomers, but 20-year-old Elizabeth Bryan of Salt Lake City definitely isn't one of them.

This charming young home-sewing champion is taking her first stay in the big city in her stride, while making the most of a year's scholarship at the Traphagen School of Fashion which she received in 1949 as the winner in the Original Design Class of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, conducted annually by the Wool Bureau and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

The fact that she is making the most of her opportunity is attested by a letter from the Dean of the school informing The Wool Bureau that Miss Bryan is "an exceptional and outstanding student." Meanwhile she is finding time to conduct a personal survey of Manhattan's fashion market, attend major fashion shows, hold a part-time job at Columbia University, indulge her taste for good music and ballet, visit museums, and to make plans for a

future which includes further college study, a job in a fashion house, a trip to Paris—and marriage.

## California to Participate In Home Sewing Contest

MISS Mary North, Home Sewing Contest Director for The Wool Bureau, went to California, Oregon and Washington early in June to assist in planning the 1951 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. This year California is participating for the first time in the annual competition.

Mrs. Edda A. Fourness of Sacramento, California, wife of James L. Fourness, well-known Suffolk breeder of California, is the State contest director. Mrs. M. A. Hartsook of the California Wool Growers Association is also assisting in putting the project over.

## "Make It Yourself With Wool" A Fair Feature

THE graphic story of the annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" Home Sewing Contest will "barnstorm" the Western States Fair Circuit this summer and fall in a display portraying The Wool Bureau's activities in wool education, research, promotion and publicity.

The right panel of the three-panel exhibit illustrates the publicity and trade promotion activities carried on in connection with the contest. It also gives information about the annual Essay Contest held in conjunction with the home sewing competition.

The center panel, entitled "Wool—from Fleece to Fabric," illustrates the various steps in textile manufacturing from shearing to examination of the finished fabric. The left panel describes some of the promotions carried on by the Bureau to make the country more wool-conscious. The exhibit is over 5½ feet high and 11 feet wide.

Material for this page should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press Correspondent, Fruitland, Utah.

Fairs at which the display will appear from July to October include: North Dakota State Fair, Minot, July 30-August 1; North Montana State Fair, Great Falls, August 6-11; Midland Empire State Fair, Billings, Montana, August 13-18; Central Wyoming Fair, Casper, August 20-25; Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City, September 15-23; New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque, September 29-October 7.

Plans also are under way to show the exhibit at the Iowa State Fair and Exposition at Des Moines from August 25 to September 3.

Wool Bureau literature telling the story of wool will be distributed at the fairs.

## Wool Bureau Launches Promotion Programs

FIVE thousand retailers throughout the U. S. have received portfolios on material needed for storewide wool apparel and piece goods promotions in the Wool Bureau's nationwide women's wear fall program. Long service, fashion adaptability, lasting beauty and comfort all give wool new importance as a long-term clothing investment and form the theme of the fall program. Window and interior display material, literature for a direct mail campaign by retailers, and newspaper advertising mats, along with suggestions for special departmental displays of coats, back-to-school apparel, suits and piece goods, are included in the portfolio.

"Wool in California Colors" is the idea around which the Wool Bureau is building its 1952 spring fashion program. "It is a tribute," says the Bureau, "to the beauty of wool fabrics and the skill of California fashion designers. It will spotlight the season's newest hues as drawn from colors indigenous to California scenes. All-wool coats, suits, sports wear, dresses, resort and formal apparel designed by members of the California Fashion Creators and California couturiers will be featured."

Three events to be staged by the Bureau and the California Fashion Creators during National Press and Buying Weeks at Los Angeles in October will focus nationwide attention on the promotion. These include a showing to buyers the week of October 21 to include couturiers' and California Fashion Creators costumes; a second fashion showing of these costumes as a major event during Los Angeles Press Week starting October 28, and an International Fashion Forum luncheon at which nationally important figures in Government and retailing will speak.

# AROUND the RANGE COUNTRY

## ARIZONA

Hot and humid since Friday. Scattered showers and thunderstorms most of period in Cochise County, spreading over State by Sunday; rainfall mostly very light. Many grain fields in northern dry-farming areas badly scorched due to prolonged drought. Ranges dry and water very short in many areas.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures near to below normal in coastal areas and generally below normal in Central Valley. No measurable precipitation, except very light amounts in San Francisco and Santa Maria districts. On north coast, ranges, pastures, and forests extremely dry; daily irrigation necessary for gardens and truck crops. On central coast cool weather permitted only slow development of crops generally.

### Willits, Mendocino County July 14, 1951

Range feed and water conditions in the California north coast section have been

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending July 17th.

~~~~~  
very good to date. My spring losses were very light.

Sheep in this locality range the year round in fenced pastures, no herding required and the flocks are not large. Fat lambs sold as high as 32 cents and feeder lambs as low as 26 cents. Most wool was contracted last winter at \$1 per pound

and upwards. There's been a slight increase in sheep numbers in central Mendocino County, but the numbers are still far below the sheep population of ten years ago.

Slaughter quotas have caused the lamb market to break.

—Dorman T. Bennett

## COLORADO

Precipitation above normal in northeast, 1 to 3 inches at scattered stations along eastern border, little to none on western slope, and normal elsewhere. Temperatures below normal in northeast and west, above in southeast. Pastures and ranges excellent in east; improved in Pueblo and Huerfano Counties; critical in Rio Grande Basin.

### Dolores, Montezuma County July 16, 1951

There has been no contracting of any kind in this area for the last 30 days. The

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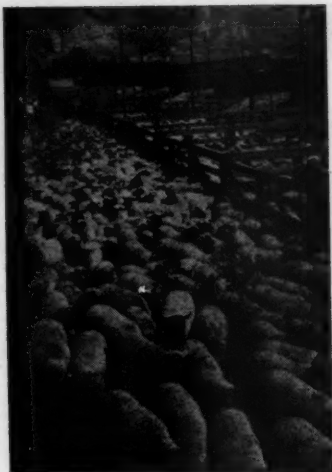
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Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

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**The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.**

summer range is fair but dry and when you graze a camp it leaves it looking bad. Feed condition are only about 80 percent of previous years.

—O. E. Schlegel

### IDAHO

Warm and dry. Temperatures rose to about 100° in agricultural valleys at close. Showers in north and in mountains 9th and 10th temporarily relieved forest fire hazard, but no effective precipitation elsewhere. Excellent growing weather for irrigated corn, potatoes, sugarbeets, and alfalfa. Spring-sown grains need more moisture.

**Soda Spring, Caribou County**  
July 13, 1951

There are about four cars of wool not sold here, but owners don't care to consign at present.

Feed and range conditions since July 1st have been very dry. Feed on the summer range has dried up on south and west slopes but is still green and tender on east and north slopes and in the timber.

Mixed lots of February blackfaced lambs sold recently at \$31.50, f.o.b. Soda Springs, Idaho, for August 15th delivery.

—A. R. Hopkins

### MONTANA

Unseasonably cool first of week, very warm at close. Local moderate to heavy rain first two days, little thereafter. Dryness continues in northeast and southcentral. Grain development satisfactory, except in dry areas. Livestock and ranges excellent.

**Bigtimber, Sweet Grass County**  
July 20, 1951

I have no grazing problem—only a shortage of stock which is probably a good fault and a lift to next year's grass and grazing. I would say weather and feed conditions on the summer range are good to excellent, depending on the location and amount of rainfall which has been scattered out so much.

No recent contracting has been reported in this section but earlier reports were at 30 to 35 cents for fat lambs.

—Robert Davis

**Browning, Glacier County**  
July 18, 1951

Five hundred Texas yearling ewes were recently purchased for this section at \$38; \$43 has been paid for whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes. I don't know of any transactions in wool but there has been an offer of 75 cents.

(Continued on page 56)

# How a famous home economist helps market your farm products !



Marie Gifford (shown on the right in the photo above) is Armour and Company's famous home economist—director of Armour's Consumer Service Department. Each month, under her direction, this department publishes recipes and service information in newspapers and magazines—uses radio, television and movies—to show homemakers how to buy, prepare and serve

Armour foods. This special service helps make millions of women steady Armour customers—steady customers for meat and other foods processed from your farm “raw materials.” So, in effect, Marie Gifford—like hundreds of other Armour employees in other important jobs—is helping to market your farm products, is helping to make your farm business more secure!

## How to be your own best customer . . .

Next time you go shopping and see the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the “raw materials” used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!



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SALT LAKE CITY

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Sheep are one of Idaho's Most Profitable Enterprises. It is time to improve that flock by using the best sires, or better still start a new flock by buying "The Best in the West," at the Idaho Falls Purebred Sheep Sale. Many consignments to the Sale will be exhibited at the Fair, September 11 to 15. See These and Buy at the Sale.

E. A. WHITE, Auctioneer  
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JESSIE L. FULLERTON, President  
R.F.D. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

OLAH RUCKER, Acting Secretary  
R.F.D. 1, Shelley, Idaho

IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS, INC.

Bear in the mountain ranges are giving us some trouble. Feed on the summer range is very good this year.

—Mervin DeTuwe

### NEVADA

Hot, dry weather over most of State. However, cloudy skies with a few showers brought some relief to eastern border counties toward end of week. Livestock good. Water supply rapidly being depleted.

Austin, Lander County  
July 14, 1951

We have had good feed with no rain on the range since July 1st; condition is much better in comparison with the previous two or three years. The high summer range is good but badly in need of rain. The valleys are in good condition with white sage better than in the past two years. Sandgrass is about all dead on the winter ranges.

—Roy A. Brown

### NEW MEXICO

Hot first of week, somewhat cooler latter part. Scattered showers, moderately heavy in northeast and at scattered points in south-central, mostly light elsewhere. Moisture insufficient in most of western half to start grass or permit planting for dry-land crops. Second crop of alfalfa being cut. Ranges fair to good in northeast, dry and short elsewhere.

Roswell, Chaves County  
July 17, 1951

My only grazing problem at present is the need of rain. I think this is the condition over southwest New Mexico and probably all the West. Everything is quiet in this section. The dry weather has stopped most of the trading. Some sections of the summer range have old feed but it is too dry to be of any value.

—William C. Treat

### OREGON

Weekly mean temperature near normal; one hot day in west, with some maxima exceeding 100° followed by marine airflow and moderation. Very light rain on coastal plain, no significant amounts elsewhere. Hot, windy week ideal for haying but hard on ranges, especially in west. Livestock excellent.

Wallowa, Wallowa County  
July 21, 1951

June and July have been unusually dry and warm and we have been having some hot dry winds. However, last night (Continued on page 58)



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LARGEST SERUM PLANT" UNDER U. S. AGRICULTURAL  
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Anchor's new immunizing Bacterin takes the risk from fast-feeding. Now you can secure rapid gains in your flocks—do away with controlling amount of feed to the bunks every day—and still have your lambs "finished" in 60 to 70 days **WITHOUT** sacrificing a regular loss of 2% to 5%, that may increase to a disastrous 10% to 40% loss in explosive outbreaks.

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"From the World's Largest  
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South Saint Joseph, Missouri

the temperature dropped to about 40° (above of course as it is only in the winter that it drops to 30 and 40° below now and then). It is cooler today. A late frost did some damage to wheat and hay-ing reports are that the yield per acre is not up to standard.

—Perry N. Johnston

**Juntura, Malheur County**  
July 15, 1951

Fat lambs and feeder lambs have been sold at 40 and 33 cents respectively in this area recently. Also, sales of crossbred whiteface yearling ewes have been made for around \$40. All of the 1951 wool clip is cleaned up here at prices ranging around \$1 per pound. We haven't any yearling ewes in this vicinity and very few sheep of any kind, only about 7000 in this whole county.

The range since July 1st has been good and is about average compared with the past several years. However, the feed is a little drier than last July at this time. The weather has been very warm the past two days, ranging from 90 to 96 degrees.

—Martin Joyce

**McMinnville, Yamhill County**  
July 14, 1951

Top cash price for small lots of wool sold recently was \$1.15 a pound. I have not heard of any offers so far for the 1952 wool clip in this area.

Fat lambs have been sold at the market lately at from 30 to 31 cents and feeder lambs at 26 to 29 cents. Cash sales now taking place at an average of \$40 for the best ewe lambs, delivery now or in the near future.

Weather has been hot and feed dry on the range since July 1st. Conditions do not compare favorably with past several years. The summer range is dry in the inland areas where there is not much water. The coast sections still have succulent feed.

—Henry Lever

**Burns, Harney County**  
July 16, 1951

Stockmen are very much concerned over the cutting out of all Class 2 permits in Oregon Grazing District No. 3, which embraces Malheur County and part of Harney. This proposed cut was advocated by

our new range manager. The Advisory Board objected to the program. Class 2 stockmen were given five months to liquidate on a compromise. Some of the operators have been using the range since the Taylor Act became law and don't intend taking this lying down and will probably request a Federal investigation as to how and why the range has been abused.

One thousand yearling ewes have just been sold at Burns, Oregon, for \$40 a head.

—David T. Jones

**Lakeview, Lake County**  
July 16, 1951

This is the worst year I have ever seen in this part of the country. We had north wind for about six weeks straight and it has made the feed very dry. It has been hot and dry all through July up to the present.

I don't believe there will be any fat lambs in this area. Feeder wethers were contracted at 32.5 cents and the ewe lambs at 40¢ cents. Mixed lots sold at 34 cents.

Some sales of fine-wool yearling ewes and crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes at \$38 have been reported.

—W. H. Leehman

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Cool first of week, but hot last part. Precipitation above normal in southern half and northeast, much below elsewhere. First cutting of alfalfa completed; yields large but much of poor quality. Pasture and ranges good. Cattle and sheep excellent gains.

**Newell, Butte County**  
July 10, 1951

After worrying all spring about whether or not we were gonig to have water and grass, we had all our worries for nothing, as we have plenty of both and the range looks wonderful.

It was cold, wet and windy during shearing, but we didn't mind, as sheep generally through this section sheared two to three pounds more wool this year than usual, due perhaps to the open winter and better care.

This area docked five to ten percent more lambs than usual and they are doing fine. As there are no coyotes, losses should be at a minimum.

—Henry Wahlfeldt

**TEXAS**

Hot, dry week; only isolated showers. Soil moisture rapidly dissipated; rain badly needed, except in northern third where reserves still adequate for plant growth. Large

**HOTEL OR MOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST**  
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Arrival time..... Departure time.....  
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If driving would you prefer a Motor Court? Yes No

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A \$5.00 DEPOSIT SHOULD ACCOMPANY EACH ROOM RESERVATION. PLEASE  
MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: CHAIRMAN, HOUSING COMMITTEE.

quantity of good quality hay harvested. Although ranges curing cattle holding up well. Marketing increased sharply during week.

**Del Rio, Val Verde County**  
July 21, 1951

Our country is exceedingly dry, and the sheep market is at a standstill here.

—C. B. Wardlaw

**UTAH**

Hot, dry weather continues, except for a few scattered showers last two days. Drought conditions still prevail. Livestock still good in most sections.

**Ephraim, Sanpete County**  
July 5, 1951

It is very hot and dry here. We need rains.

—George L. Beal

**Cedar City, Iron County**  
July 15, 1951

We have had a heavy infestation of grasshoppers this year and poison bait is being used.

The only grazing problem we have is shortage of feed due to the extreme drought. The summer range is poor; water is scarce as springs are drying up; feed is dry and short. Situation is worse than for several years past.

Nearly all the wool in this section was contracted before shearing at prices from \$1 to \$1.25 and the balance was consigned with a 65-cent advance. The National Wool Marketing Corporation obtained about 90 percent.

There is no activity on the 1952 clip.

A few lambs have been contracted recently but there is not much activity. Fat lambs and mixed lots went at 31 cents, with feeder lambs going at 30 cents. Fine-wool ewe lambs and crossbred ewe lambs went at 32 cents.

—H. H. Lunt

**Vernal, Uintah County**  
July 14, 1951

The range this year is dry and water is short. I have a grazing problem with the Forest Service but I don't think anyone can do anything about them.

There have been no contracts on either lambs, yearlings or wool since last winter.

We do not have any insect menace here.

—Walt McCoy Estate

**WASHINGTON**

Much warmer after Wednesday, maxima 90° to 100° in all districts. Minima began cool but much warmer final days. Precipitation generally subnormal; only inconsequential sprinkles in west and southeast,

light showers 9th and 10th in northeast. First hay crop in west about finished; short yield. Ideal harvest weather, but too dry for pastures and unirrigated hay. Low humidities favored forest fires in southwest, but now under control. Livestock generally good.

**NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW**

*The West's Most Useful Livestock Event*

**JANUARY 11 through 19, 1952**

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Official Wool Exhibit of the  
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Greatest Net Return When You Sell at the**

**SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS**




## WYOMING

Warm first of week, becoming colder latter part. Beneficial precipitation in north and east, little or none west of Continental Divide, heavy amounts in lower Big Horn Basin. Livestock good. Ranges improved by recent rains. All crops good growth. Wheat beginning to turn. Harvest of alfalfa about finished.

**Evanston, Uinta County**  
July 18, 1951

Feed got a good start but we have had no rain in about 30 days and it is dry and burning up.



**FOR**  
*Worming*  
*Sheep*

**WILKE'S**  
**Triple Purpose Drench**  
Eliminates  
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with single dose  
Proven by scientific research to be effective in the elimination of the above mentioned parasites. Backed by field reports to be the most outstanding drench on the market.  
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**ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM**  
**& VETERINARY PRODUCTS**  
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI

## ATTENTION FARMERS — SHEEPMEN

Ship or Consign Your  
**PELTS - HIDES and WOOL**

to the  
**Idaho Falls Animal  
Products Co.**

**IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO**  
We always pay highest  
market prices

Phone 409      Stockyards

An offer of \$40 for fine-wool yearling ewes was turned down in this area recently. There has been no activity in lambs and wool and no one will even make an offer at this time.

*Ethel & Ronald Sims*

**Rawlins, Carbon County**  
July 15, 1951

Range conditions in our State are pretty spotted. Some portions of the State have the best range they have had for years. They are sure of plenty of winter feed because they had June and July rains and the range is beautiful and green. In other

sections, particularly south of Rawlins and in the northern part of the State, the drought is really getting serious. I have known of these spotted conditions in the past, but have never known it to be more spotted than it is at present.

Incidentally, I heard of the first contract for lambs made since the break. Some Casper ewe lambs were contracted at 35.5 cents for fall delivery. These, of course, will be the tail end of the ewe lambs after the grower takes out the top ones for replacement purposes, but it does indicate that there is still some interest in lambs.

*-J. B. Wilson*

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The National Wool Grower

**MoorMan's helps even short grass**

## **PAY EXTRA PROFITS**

### **"Here's how I figure—"**

"Range short—and grass dry? Not very good chewin' for sheep. Not very nourishin', either.

"Here's how I make it more nourishin'. My sheep get a *complete* mineral—all they want. They get MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep—the only combination of 13 top-quality base and trace minerals made especially—and only—for range sheep.

"Yes sir, I figure MoorMan's gets me extra feeding value, extra profits from grass—even when it's short and dry. The complete minerals, balanced for range sheep, turns more grass into a lamb crop than any other minerals I've ever tried. That's why I feed MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep the year 'round!

"The cost? Swell! Why, man, only a penny a day gives each 10 ewes all the MoorMan's they want!"

You, too, can get *more* value from grass with MoorMan's complete Minerals for Range Sheep. Ask your MoorMan Man to show you samples of the three convenient feeding forms—handy-to-handle blocks, granular minerals that "stay put," and convenient 5-lb. blockettes. If no MoorMan Man calls, write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. KI-8, Quincy, Ill.

**Special Minerals for Alkali Areas.** If alkali salts in water or forage curb your stock's natural desire for essential mineral elements, feed MoorMan's Special Range Minerals. Contains palatability agent...has less salt...but contains all the essential minerals stock in alkali areas need.



# **MoorMan's**

(Since 1885)

**MAKERS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES FARMERS AND RANCHERS NEED, BUT CANNOT RAISE OR PROCESS ON FARM OR RANCH**

**Get the High Dollar for Your Feeders**

# **At CHICAGO**

thru the

## **FEEDER CATTLE SHOW AND SALE**

**October 25-26, 1951**

**It's Easy to Do!**

Your cattle do not have to arrive until the night before the show.

They require no fussing or grooming to receive full consideration from the judges who make their awards first of all on the basis of quality and practical values.

All offerings will be judged

Thursday, October 25.

They will be sold at auction

Friday, October 26.

In last year's sale, the 65 carloads of steer calves averaged \$43.07 per cwt., top steers brought \$91.00 per cwt. and top heifers \$50.50 per cwt.—all new world records—both in averages and tops!

The classes are for carloads of 20 head each of steer and heifer calves and yearling steers and heifers of the three breeds—Angus, Herefords, and Shorthorns (grades or purebreds).

**200 in Cash Prizes**

YOUR CHICAGO COMMISSION MAN OR TO  
FOR PRIZE LISTS AND ENTRY CARDS

*There Is No Entry Fee*

**CHICAGO FEEDER CATTLE SHOW AND SALE**  
**Union Stock Yards, Chicago**